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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business.

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUNE 10, 1922. VOL. 1, NO. 23

Production of Milk during 1921 Estimated at 98,862,276,000 Pounds--Gain Over 1920

Average Per Capita Consumption of 49 Gallons Largest on Record—Number of Milk Cows Increases Compared with 1920—Production of Butter Gains Over Previous Year—Canned Milk Output Less.

The total production of milk in the United States was 98,862,276,000 lbs. in 1921, according to the annual estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This quantity shows a large increase over the year 1920, when the total production was placed at 89,658,000,000 lbs. On the basis of production per capita of population this amounted to an increase from 100 gals. (860 lbs.) in 1920 to 107 gals. in 1921.

Milk cows on farms increased 841,000 head during 1921, there being 24,028,000 head on Jan. 1, 1922, compared with 23,594,000 head on Jan. 1, 1921, with an average for the year of 23,811,000 head. In addition, the number of milk cows not on farms was estimated at 1,250,000.

BUTTER PRODUCTION GAINS.

A very great increase in the quantity of creamery butter manufactured occurred during 1921, the total production for the year being 1,054,938,000 lbs., an increase over 1920 of 191,360,000 lbs. The total production of farm and factory butter, exclusive of whey butter, for the year 1921 is estimated to have amounted to 1,705,438,000 lbs., notwithstanding the regular decrease in production of farm butter. This increase of 166,361,000 lbs. in total butter production accounts for the utilization of an additional 3,494,000,000 lbs. of milk during 1921 over the previous year.

Although there was a small decrease in the total production of cheese from 362,431,000 lbs. in 1920 to 355,838,000 lbs. in 1921, the production of whole milk American cheese alone increased from 254,684,000 lbs. to 261,727,000 lbs. during this period.

Condensed and evaporated milk production decreased 113,852,000 lbs. during 1921, dropping from 1,578,015,000 lbs. in 1920 to 1,464,163,000 lbs. Milk powder production also declined from 10,334,000 lbs. in 1920 to 4,243,000 lbs. in 1921. The quantities of cream powder and malted milk manufactured were not large compared with other products, but both showed decreases during 1921 compared with 1920.

The quantity of whole milk used in the manufacture of milk chocolate was diminished during 1921 through the use of con-

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COTTON CROP CONDITION 69.6 PER CENT OF NORMAL

Wet, Cool Weather, Replanting, Slow Growth, and Boll Weevil in Many Districts Factors in Low Condition.

The condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 69.9% of a normal condition, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 2. This compares with a condition of 66% of normal on May 25, 1921, 62.4% on May 25, 1920, 75.6% on May 25, 1919, and the average of the past 10 years on May 25 of 74.6%. The estimate of this year's acreage will be included in the July cotton report.

Lateness of the crop, frequent rains, cool weather, floods, replanting, and, in some regions, the appearance of the boll weevil in unusually large numbers account for this low cotton-crop condition.

TEXAS SUBSOIL MOIST.

In Texas 35% of the intended acreage was still to be planted. The subsoil in this State has an abundance of moisture, even on the plains of the west and northwest, which are usually dry, as well as in the south and southwest. This storage of moisture in Texas, although it has come from rains that delayed planting, is regarded as a great asset to the future of the crop.

The boll weevil threatens much damage in Georgia because of the lateness of the cotton crop. In two-thirds of this State the crop will not produce bolls before the weevils are numerous. In North Carolina the outlook as a whole was good, notwithstanding wet, cool weather and the lateness of the crop. These same conditions, however, have been more damaging in South Carolina.

The Louisiana crop was from two to four weeks late. On May 25, the date of this report, much of the crop was just coming up and some replanting was necessary. Chopping has been delayed on account of heavy rains, and many fields were reported to be grassy and weedy. Possibly 30% of the crop in this State was not planted by May 25.

In Oklahoma, inability to get sufficient financial help for replanting, too much rain, late planting, and poor seed used for replant-

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Live Stock and Meats

BEEF STEER PRICES REGISTER GOOD GAINS DURING THE WEEK

Climb to Highest Weekly Average for the Year—Hog, Sheep, and Lamb Prices Slump.

Demand for beef steers was again broad during the week ending June 3, and with receipts at 10 large markets running lighter than a week earlier, price revisions were upward. Advances generally ranged 10¢–25¢, with the week's average price of beef steers at Chicago, at $8.37, the highest of the year so far. This reflected not only a slightly better demand but also an improvement in quality and flesh condition. The price spread between low-priced, grass-dieted she stock and corn-fed kinds widened generally. Veal calf prices worked upward under keen competition. The volume of trading in stockers and feeders was generally at low ebb for the season thus far.

Active local demand for fresh pork accompanied by liberal buying of pork products on foreign account was accompanied by too liberal receipts of hogs, especially in view of the Memorial holiday. Killing operations were suspended generally for the day and no trading was done at two of the big markets. Declines of 30¢–40¢ were enforced at Chicago on all swine except pigs, thus maintaining the narrow range between heavy and light hogs. This is a rather unusual condition at this season of the year.

LAMB PRICES DEPRESSED.

Fat lamb and sheep prices declined with increased runs of native stock. This increase in supplies proved a factor particularly depressing on lamb prices. The generally recognized inclination of the public to neglect mutton in warm weather proved a stumbling block for fat sheep, especially those yielding heavy cuts. Declines on spring and old crop lambs at Chicago were largely 75¢–$1 with some culls fully $1.50 lower. Fat sheep and yearlings, at that market, lost generally 50¢–75¢ with heavy ewes declining more. An active wool market and the decidedly strong position of the sheep industry in general and especially in the range States, where lamb crops show a sharp reduction from normal and are being contracted at practically double the price paid last spring, were in favor of the producer.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 156,700 cattle, 572,600 hogs, and 177,000 sheep, compared with 174,573 cattle, 600,980 hogs, and 168,465 sheep a week earlier, and 134,098 cattle, 394,959 hogs, and 169,634 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Beef steer prices eased off slightly at Chicago early in the week and finished the week's high time with the spread contracted to the narrowest range of the year so far. This was in marked contrast with the downward tendency of the lower grades of butcher she stock and canners and cutters. Declines on she stock lacking finish, which amounted to 25¢–40¢ at Chicago, toppled prices from their recent relatively high position.

Grass diets which were to a large extent accountable for this decline on the less desirable grades of she stock were rarely noticeable in the fat steer arrivals, except for the increased marketings of southeastern grassers at markets contiguous to that territory. Rather generous runs of steers from Texas and Oklahoma pastures reached Kansas City and, being in light-fleshed condition, augmented the supply of common and plain stockers at that market.

Offerings ran largely to beef steers which had been fattened on corn. Quality and flesh condition showed improvement which, with advancing markets, led to yearling tops of $9.10, $9.05 and $8.90 at St. Paul Kansas City, and Omaha, respectively, the high mark of the year so far at those points.

At Chicago quality and finish generally averaged the best of the season to date, and mixed yearling steers and heifers averaging 791 lbs. made the practical top of the week at $9.25. Eight head of shorthorn yearlings, fed experimentally at Purdue University, brought $9.60. Offerings of long-fed Nebraska steers at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha, and bullocks averaging 1,600 lbs. sold upward to $9.10 at Chicago with steers in the 1,350–1,425 lb. class topping at $9.20. Sales were numerous at $8.75–$9 and the bulk sold at $8.10–8.75 few steers showing a "decent kill" being available at the close under $8.

MEATY FEEDERS IN DEMAND.

Runs generally included few desirable stockers and killers competed with, and in most instances outbid, producers for meaty feeders suitable for Wisconsin blue grass finishing. A few loads of 1,000–1,200 lb. kinds went to that district from Chicago at $8.20–8.60. Medium and low grade stockers met slack demand at most markets, a spread of $7–7.65 taking desirable kinds at Chicago, and $7.25–7.75 buying the bulk at Kansas City. A few ill-bred, light kinds went to Pennsylvania from the former market at around $5.

At Chicago the bulk of beef cows and heifers sold at $5.50–7.25. The bulk of canners and cutters at $3.25–4.35 compared with $3.70–4.65 a week earlier reflected the declines on those kinds and closing markets saw healthy canners at $3–3.25, and "shelly" kinds of doubtful health downward to $1.50 and below. Well-fattened kosher cows and heifers sold upward to $7.50 and $7.75, respectively, and "toppy" yearling heifers, on the baby beef order, reached $8.90.

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FRESH MEAT PRICES SHOW BUT LITTLE CHANGE DURING WEEK

Most Classes of Meat in Fair Demand at Eastern Markets and in Good Demand at Chicago.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Following the holiday on Tuesday, May 30, wholesale meat trade at eastern markets during the week ending June 2, was fair. Considerable improvement in demand was noted at Chicago. As a rule prices showed comparatively slight changes from those at the close of the preceding week.

Beef.—The beef market, both at eastern markets and Chicago, had a firm undertone, although price changes were slight. The demand improved after midweek and supplies were moved fairly readily. Receipts of common steers increased slightly but the bulk of offerings was of medium and good grades.

At eastern markets receipts of cows were light, and largely of medium and common grades, while at Chicago heavy cows of good quality constituted a fair percentage of the supply. Except at Chicago, steers were taken in preference to cows.

STEER PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER.

Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers were steady to 50¢ higher at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and unchanged at New York. Cows were generally steady. The bull market ruled weak under light receipts, with closing prices 50¢–$1 lower at Boston, 50¢ lower at Chicago, and unchanged elsewhere, compared with the preceding Friday. Kosher beef was steady to firm at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, with poorer grades slightly lower and others steady at New York.

Veal.—The demand for veal was fairly well sustained throughout the week, and prices ruled firm to higher. At eastern markets receipts of western dressed veal were moderate, and of better quality than for some time, while local slaughter decreased. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was steady to firm, New York unevenly $1–$3 higher, Philadelphia and Chicago firm to $1 higher.

Lamb.—Light receipts of lamb were ample for the limited demand. Well-finished, handy-weight lamb moved fairly readily, but formed only a small percentage of re-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1922.
[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	251	$10.60	(1)	(1)	234	$10.48	243	$10.26	241	$10.33	259	$10.21	244	$10.39	244	$10.48	235	$7.85
E. St. Louis	192	10.71	(1)	(1)	194	10.50	196	10.41	188	10.52	199	10.43	193	10.51	196	10.60	204	7.90
Kansas City	211	10.32	215	$10.33	215	10.27	217	10.20	212	10.25	210	10.21	214	10.28	211	10.35	218	7.41
Omaha	260	10.02	258	10.17	259	10.07	260	9.99	257	10.04	255	10.05	258	10.04	256	10.17	256	7.25
So. St. Joseph	232	10.23	236	10.23	238	10.14	237	10.10	230	10.19	232	10.20	234	10.18	234	10.29	....	.....
S. St. Paul	257	10.05	255	10.05	264	9.84	253	9.73	257	9.75	260	9.72	257	9.88	251	10.02	246	7.4

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.
[1]May 30 was a holiday in these markets.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,012	15,211	53,801	160,076	25,566	134,510	76,674	11,475	65,199
Denver [1]	13,411	11,680	2,393	7,856	63	6,931	6,912	5,359	2,183
East St. Louis	17,315	6,191	6,371	67,616	29,078	33,134	19,043	5,957	11,057
Fort Worth [1]	13,336	9,196	5,026	8,356	998	6,403	2,863	744	1,958
Indianapolis	9,156	5,117	4,287	45,587	13,635	30,281	2,246	1,160	1,274
Kansas City	31,082	11,339	20,801	70,280	10,112	59,902	30,657	8,083	21,581
Oklahoma City	3,044	1,521	1,232	14,000	373	13,892	272	22	229
Omaha	30,884	10,573	19,665	63,991	10,799	53,138	25,061	1,809	18,383
St. Joseph [1]	8,025	1,984	5,974	48,039	4,017	41,815	10,118	142	9,595
St. Paul	17,008	5,690	11,749	46,057	10,287	35,931	1,513	83	1,489
Sioux City	13,151	8,342	5,864	39,201	8,421	27,518	936	281	572
Wichita [1]	4,616	3,616	1,090	15,571	391	15,194	1,308	545	654
Total	230,040	90,460	138,253	586,630	113,740	458,649	177,603	35,660	134,174
Previous week	265,486	114,935	146,005	604,362	120,440	474,336	169,582	42,611	121,087

[1]Week ending Friday, June 2, 1922.

ceipts at eastern markets. At Chicago, supplies were moderate, but the demand was below normal and the market had a weak undertone. Compared with the preceding week's close, Boston and New York were barely steady, Chicago $1 lower, and Philadelphia steady to $1 higher. Supplies of frozen imported lamb were light except at Boston, and prices ruled steady at $23–$25.

Mutton.—Fat, heavy mutton was hard to move except at reduced prices. There was, however, a fair demand for handy-weight kinds. Receipts at eastern markets were slightly less than for the week previous, while at Chicago the supply was normal. Trade was generally draggy, and many sales were forced. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston was $2–$3 lower, New York and Chicago about steady, and Philadelphia steady to $1 higher.

Pork.—Although there was an oversupply of fresh pork both at eastern markets and at Chicago, including that carried over from the previous week, prices were fairly well maintained and showed advances in spots. Loin prices were uneven, with a wide variation in prices on the different weights. Light loins sold fairly well, while the heavier weights were draggy. Other fresh cuts were sold on a generally steady market. Compared with the close of the preceding week Boston and Chicago were steady to $1 higher, New York $1 higher, and Philadelphia barely steady.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending June 3 amounted to 3,631 bales, weighing 1,363,065 lbs., valued at $226,253. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 1,314,747 lbs. and had a valuation of $330,906.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, June 2, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	1,929	125	6,716
Denver	10,831	130	738
East St. Louis	1,448	1,467	.....
Fort Worth	2,965	876	307
Indianapolis	1,046	370	267
Kansas City	7,355	4,464	3,505
Oklahoma City	716	.....	.....
Omaha	2,632	.....	935
St. Joseph	560	416	292
St. Paul	4,445	4,190	70
Sioux City	5,995	151	.....
Wichita	3,467	.....	.....
Total	43,389	12,189	12,830
Previous week	62,404	13,527	19,343
Same week last year	24,926	5,657	10,009
State destination:			
Colorado	1,735	580	137
Illinois	3,231	1,470	1,397
Indiana	1,257	1,033	1,402
Iowa	6,248	3,945	146
Kansas	6,717	405	838
Kentucky	45	.....	239
Louisiana	74	.....	.....
Michigan	209	318	3,508
Minnesota	784	1,181	671
Missouri	2,335	883	2,802
Montana	146	.....	.....
Nebraska	6,884	543	789
New York	253	1,501	.....
Ohio	748	224	594
Oklahoma	1,676	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	202	.....	.....
South Dakota	3,747	.....	.....
Texas	1,001	.....	307
Wisconsin	1,032	106	.....
Wyoming	5,065	.....	.....
Total	43,389	12,189	12,830

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,000 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$9.10– 9.60	$8.90– 9.25	$8.75– 9.25	$8.65– 9.10	$8.80– 9.25	.....
Good	8.80– 9.10	8.50– 8.90	8.50– 8.85	8.40– 8.65	8.20– 8.80	$8.60– 8.50
Medium	8.10– 8.60	7.60– 8.50	7.90– 8.60	7.90– 8.40	7.50– 8.20	7.50– 8.00
Common	7.40– 8.10	6.75– 7.60	7.35– 7.90	7.50– 7.90	7.10 –7.50	7.00– 7.50
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	9.15– 9.70	8.75– 9.25	8.90– 9.40	8.75– 9.25	8.95– 9.50	.....
Good	8.70– 9.15	8.50– 8.75	8.60– 8.90	8.50– 8.75	8.40– 8.95	8.25– 8.75
Medium	8.25– 8.70	7.60– 8.50	7.90– 8.60	8.00– 8.50	7.75– 8.40	7.50– 8.25
Common	7.40– 8.25	6.10– 7.60	7.15– 7.90	7.35– 8.00	7.00– 7.75	7.00– 7.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	6.00– 8.75	6.00– 9.25	5.60– 8.40	5.65– 8.25	6.00– 8.25	5.00– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	4.40– 7.35	4.50– 6.50	4.35– 6.60	4.75– 7.10	4.65– 7.00	4.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.10– 6.40	3.75– 6.50	3.60– 5.75	3.75– 6.00	4.00– 5.75	3.50– 6.75
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	3.10– 4.40	2.85– 4.00	2.25– 4.35	3.25– 4.75	2.50– 4.50	2.50– 3.75
Canner steers	4.50– 5.90	3.50– 4.25	3.50– 4.75	3.75– 4.75	.....	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.75–11.00	6.00–10.75	6.75–10.00	8.50–11.75	8.25– 9.75	4.50– 9.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50– 8.50	4.00– 8.50	5.00– 9.00	5.50– 8.75	5.25– 8.00	3.00– 7.00
Feeder steers:						
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.15– 8.00	5.75– 7.00	6.40– 8.15	5.75– 7.85	6.00– 7.50	5.25– 7.25
750–1,000 lbs. common-choice	6.15– 8.00	5.00– 7.00	6.50– 8.25	5.75– 7.85	6.25– 7.75	5.00– 7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	6.00– 8.00	4.00– 7.00	4.85– 8.25	5.50– 8.00	5.50– 7.75	5.00– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00– 6.00	3.25– 5.75	3.50– 6.25	4.75– 6.50	4.00– 6.25	3.50– 5.50
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	5.75– 7.00	7.25– 7.75	7.00– 8.00	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	3.50– 5.75	5.00– 7.00	5.50– 7.00	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	10.95	10.90	10.75	10.55	10.75	10.75
Bulk of sales	10.20–10.90	10.70–10.85	10.40–10.75	10.10–10.45	10.40–10.70	9.85–10.50
Heavy wt. (250 lbs. up) common-choice	10.50–10.70	10.40–10.80	10.30–10.65	10.15–10.45	10.15–10.50	9.75–10.25
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) common-choice	10.65–10.95	10.70–10.85	10.55–10.75	10.30–10.50	10.50–10.70	10.00–10.50
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.) common-choice	10.85–10.95	10.70–10.90	10.50–10.75	10.45–10.55	10.60–10.75	10.40–10.75
Light wt. (130-150 lbs.) common-choice	10.40–10.90	10.50–10.85	10.40–10.65	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.45– 9.90	9.00– 9.35	9.25– 9.50	9.25– 9.75	9.35– 9.50	9.00– 9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	9.00– 9.55	8.75– 9.00	9.00– 9.25	9.00– 9.25	9.15– 9.25	8.75– 9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.50–10.50	10.00–10.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocks pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	9.75–10.50	10.25–10.80	9.50–10.25	.....	10.50–11.00
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	9.75–13.00	9.50–12.75	10.25–12.50	10.00–13.10	10.00–12.75	9.00–12.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	9.75–13.00	.....	.....	9.75–12.65	9.75–12.50	.....
Culls and common	7.00– 9.50	7.00– 9.50	6.75–10.00	7.00– 9.75	7.00– 9.50	5.00– 9.00
Spring lambs	13.50–14.75	12.50–14.25	11.00–14.25	12.75–14.50	11.75–14.25	.....
Feeding lambs	.....	.....	.....	10.50–12.25	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.00–10.85	7.50–10.50	7.25–11.00	8.00–10.50	7.50–10.25	7.00–10.25
Wethers, medium-prime	5.75– 8.50	5.50– 7.75	5.50– 7.50	6.25– 8.25	6.25– 7.50	4.00–8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	3.00– 7.00	3.00– 6.25	4.25– 6.15	3.75– 6.50	3.50– 6.00	2.50– 6.75
Culls and common	1.50– 3.00	1.50– 3.00	1.50– 4.00	1.50– 3.50	2.00– 3.50	1.50– 4.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 6.	May 29.[1]	May 9.	June 6.	May 29.[1]	May 9.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.50–16.00	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50
Good	14.50–15.00	14.50–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50	14.50–15.00
Medium	13.50–14.50	13.50–14.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.00	12.50–13.00	13.00–13.50
Cows—						
Good	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	11.50–12.00	12.50–13.00	12.00–12.50	11.00–12.00
Medium	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Common	9.50–11.00	9.50–11.00	9.50–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00
Common	7.25– 7.50	7.50– 7.75	8.75– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	9.00– 9.50	9.00– 9.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–19.00	15.00–17.00
Good	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	8.00–10.00	12.50–14.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00
10–12 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	22.00–23.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	21.00–22.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00–17.00	16.50–17.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–19.00	16.00–19.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring lamb	30.00–31.00	30.00–32.00	.....	30.00–33.00	30.00–33.00	34.00–35.00
Choice	28.00–29.00	29.00–30.00	30.00–31.00	28.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	32.00–33.00
Good	27.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	29.00–30.00	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	29.00–31.00
Medium	25.00–27.00	25.00–27.00	27.00–29.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	26.00–27.00
Common	23.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–27.00	20.00–23.00	20.00–23.00	24.00–26.00
Mutton—						
Good	17.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	20.00–21.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	22.00
Medium	14.00–17.00	15.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00	19.00–20.00
Common	9.60–13.00	10.60–14.00	13.50–16.00	12.00–14.00	12.00–15.00	18.00–19.00

[1] May 30 was a holiday.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 482.)

With the exception of yearlings, bulls sought sharply lower levels, declines at Chicago amounting to 35¢–50¢. Desirable heavy bolognas sold down to $4 at the low time, and at the close heavy beef bulls were practically unsalable at prices only slightly above bolognas. Increased receipts and scanty shipping orders were the depressing factors.

Packers paid up to $10.50 for choice veal calves, taking the bulk at $10–$10.50. Upturns amounted to 25¢–50¢, calves weighing 100 lbs. and under showing relatively the greatest advance as many around that weight worked upward to $9.75 and above. Active outlet for dressed veal and reduced marketings of calves at eastern points stimulated hoof prices.

HOGS LOWER AT CHICAGO.

Hogs.—Although receipts of hogs at Chicago and the combined total at 10 markets showed a loss of approximately 28,000 for the week, prices at Chicago ruled sharply lower from Monday until Friday when the first recovery was noted. After an early, out-of-line start on Monday when an $11 top was made, the market declined steadily. The Tuesday holiday aided buyers, because killing operations were suspended for one day, and also because liberal supplies were thrown on the Wednesday and Thursday markets. By midsession on Thursday prices were 30¢–45¢ lower than Monday's early trade.

Packers bought freely of good light and medium weight hogs earlier in the week and left the common and heavy mixed hogs daily in the holdover. Friday witnessed an advance of 10¢–15¢, all of which was lost on Saturday. The top on Saturday at $10.75 was 25¢ lower than a week earlier, and the bulk at $10.05–$10.60 was 30¢–40¢ lower.

On Saturday packing sows sold at $8.85–9.25, or 25¢–50¢ lower than the same day a week earlier. Light supplies, coupled with a good shipping demand caused pigs to sell well all week and closing prices were steady to strong, compared with a week earlier. Good 100–130 lb. pigs closed at $9.50–$10.25.

Stock pigs at Kansas City suffered a greater break than for several weeks as orders were materially reduced. Compared with a week ago prices were generally 25¢–50¢ lower, with the closing top of $10.40 against $10.85 on the high day of the week. Bulk of the desirable native stock pigs, until near the end of the week, sold on that market at $10.50–$10.75 although a good kind closed around $10.25.

Sheep.—The combination of increased receipts, the suspension of killing operations over Memorial Day, a none too healthy set of dressed lamb and mutton markets, and a lull in demand for feeder stock permitted killers to effect sharp reductions in sheep and lamb prices during the week under review. Fat and feeder lambs closed 75¢–$1 lower at Chicago, yearling wethers and fat, handy ewes mostly 50¢–75¢ lower, and heavy ewes and cull native lambs $1–$1.50 lower. The marketward movement of natives showed a material and seasonal expansion particularly from Missouri and southeastern territory, while the supply of fed, western stock was above normal for this season of the year and California lambs were again in good supply at Chicago and Omaha.

The spring California run is nearly over in so far as shipments to come east are concerned, and the decks are cleared for the southeastern and other natives which are expected to move freely during the current month. Thus far feeder demand has been spasmodic though good for so early in the season.

The price spread between cull and fat lambs and between heavy and light sheep was unusually wide, demand for common and low-dressing lambs and heavy sheep being very narrow. Fat heavy ewes sold at Chicago toward the week-end at $3–$3.50, a few extreme heavy weights down to $2.50, while $6.50–$7 was paid freely for good and choice handy and light ewes. Best young natives brought $7.50 readily from breeders. Cull native springers dragged at the close at $8.50–$9.50, while good to choice tops sold at $14–$14.75 and not a few cull and common shorn lambs sold down to a range of $7–$9, against $12.25 and better for good fat handyweights.

The extreme top on shorn and spring lambs for the week was $13.75 and $15.25, respectively, but the former were not quotable above $12.85 at the close when $14.75 stopped choice springers.

Feeders secured second cuts of California feeder lambs at Chicago at $11.40–$11.75, compared with $12.25–$12.75 a week earlier. Aged wethers sold largely at $7–$7.75, light two-year-olds figured largely as "breakers," up to $9. Very good dry-fed yearlings wethers brought $10.50.

Table Showing Per Capita Consumption of Meat in March Reprinted.

Because of a transposition of dates, the table entitled "Apparent per capita consumption of federally inspected meat" which appeared on page 428 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for May 20 contained several errors. Rather than attempt to correct these errors individually this table is being printed again on this page. The table appearing in the May 20 issue should, therefore, be completely disregarded and the table appearing on this page substituted.

The table showing the per capita consumption of federally inspected meat during the month of April also appears on this page.

APPARENT FOR CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT IN MARCH.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
March, 1922	410	3.77	379	3.48	34.5	0.32	824	7.57
February, 1922	339	3.12	396	3.64	31.4	.29	766	7.04
Increase or decrease	+71	+.65	−17	−.16	+3.1	+.03	+58	+.53
Per cent [1]	+21.1	.....	−4.2	.....	+9.8	.....	+7.5	.....
March, 1922	410	3.77	379	3.48	34.5	.32	824	7.57
March, 1921	382	3.55	377	3.51	50.0	.47	808	7.52
Increase or decrease	+28	+.22	+.2	−.03	−15.5	−.15	+16	+.05
Per cent [1]	+7.5	.....	+.6	.....	−31.0	.....	+1.9	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on the full number of pounds.

APPARENT PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT IN APRIL.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita, lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
April, 1922	366	3.4	407	3.7	31	0.29	804	7.4
March, 1922	410	3.8	379	3.5	35	.32	824	7.6
Increase or decrease	−44	−.4	+28	+.2	−4	−.03	−20	−.2
Per cent [1]	−10.8	.....	+7.3	.....	−9.3	.....	−2.4	.....
April, 1922	366	3.4	407	3.7	31	.29	804	7.4
April, 1921	364	3.4	420	3.9	42	.39	826	7.7
Increase or decrease	+2	0	−13	−.2	−11	−.10	−22	−.3
Per cent [1]	+.5	.....	−3.2	.....	−25.7	.....	−2.7	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease were computed on the full number of pounds.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending May 27 amounted to 4,488 bales, weighing 1,640,943 lbs., valued at $353,342. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 3,600,201 lbs., having a valuation of $1,055,406.

Argentine Wool Exports Show Increase.

Exports of wool from Argentina during the period Oct. 1, 1921, to Mar. 16, 1922, amounted to 259,614 bales of 925 lbs. each compared with 144,610 bales during the same period of 1920–21, according to the Review of the River Plate. Of this quantity 66,735 bales were shipped to Hamburg, 56,544 bales to Dunkirk, 54,923 bales to ports in the United Kingdom, 27,259 bales to Antwerp, 20,610 bales to the United States, and 16,462 bales to Bremen.

Stocks of wool on hand in the Central Produce Market of Buenos Aires on Mar. 22, 1922, amounted to 22,465,000 lbs. compared with 38,356,000 lbs. on the corresponding date of 1921.

The season's sweet potato shipments have amounted to about 19,000 carloads, or 1,000 more than last season. The chief sources of supply on June 1 were Georgia, Tennessee, and Louisiana.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	June 2.	May 26.	May 5.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$29.00–30.50	$28.50–30.50	$28.00–29.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	32.00–33.00	31.50–33.00	31.50–32.50
Picnic, smoked, 4–8 average	17.00–19.00	16.75–18.00	16.00–18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	26.00–28.00	26.00–27.00	25.50–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	33.00–36.00	32.00–36.00	31.00–35.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	16.25–17.00	16.25–16.75	15.00–15.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	12.00–13.00	11.50–12.50	11.00–11.50
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–14.00	12.60–14.00	12.25–13.50
Compound lard, tierces	13.00–14.00	12.75–14.00	12.50–14.00

Dairy and Poultry

INCREASE IN STORAGE BUYING STRENGTHENS BUTTER MARKETS

Lower Prices One of Leading Factors in Increased Demand—Top Grades in Firmest Position.

A heavy demand for butter for storing purposes was the factor of most importance in the butter markets during the week ending June 3. During the first half of the week the markets were generally weak and unsettled as considerable quantities of butter were carried over from the preceding week and receipts were liberal.

With the exception of cars of 90 score centralized, which were firm because of demand for delivery on May contracts, the supply of all grades of butter was excessive. The price trend was lower and by the middle of the week there was a decidedly weak feeling on all markets.

On Thursday, June 1, however, true to the expectations of most of the trade, there was a heavy increase in the demand for butter for storing purposes which, with a good consuming demand and some demand for speculation, soon absorbed the excess supplies and caused the markets to react to a much firmer position.

ACTIVE BUYING FOR STORAGE.

A lower level of prices, quality suitable for storage, and the possibility of putting away June butter, were the leading factors responsible for the increased demand. Buyers and receivers for some time had considered storing some of the better lots of butter, but refrained from doing so because prices were considered too high for safe investment. Quality unsuitable for storing also held the buying for storage in check, but when these two influences were overcome and the month of June arrived, making it possible to get a June stamp on butter put into storage, there was not only a rapid increase in the movement into storage but speculators also stepped in hoping to get a profit by holding for a short time.

Receipts for the first half of the week were about the same as during the same period of the week before, but were much heavier than for the second week previous. The demand, however, was good enough to clean up the accumulations and keep current receipts moving. The storage movement on the four eastern markets showed a big increase, averaging for the first half of the week over 500,000 lbs. a day with a tendency toward a heavier increase.

Though receipts were of very good quality and showed a large percentage of fine full-grass butter, the better grades were scarcest on the markets. Top grades early in the week were slightly in excess of the demand, but they were the first to be cleaned up when the demand began to improve because the bulk both of the storing and the consuming demand was for the better grades of butter.

Medium and undergrades did not share in the improved demand to the same extent as fancy butter. Very little of the lower grades is ordinarily stored for any length of time and the consuming outlets are limited. Early in the week the supply was very large and although the price range between scores gradually spread there were still plenty of undergrades on the market at the close of the week. Centralized butter scoring 90 held fairly firm all week, and 89 score which was weak at the opening also cleaned up in fair shape at the close.

Quality showed some interesting changes during the week, some of the receipts were very fine, were of full grass flavor, and showed a big improvement over the week before. Other lots which had been running fair to fine began to show heated and oily flavors, throwing them into a much lower class than previously. Garlicky and weedy butter was less prevalent but in its place many lots appeared showing fishy flavors. Speaking generally, however, the quality of the receipts was good.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	35	33½	36	36	36½
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	34½	33½	35½	35½	36¼
Thursday	35	34	36	35½	36¼
Friday	35	35	36	36	37¼
Saturday	36	35	36½	36½	37¼
Average for week	35.10	34.20	36.00	35.90	36.70
Previous week	36.17	34.17	37.00	36.91	35.87
Corresponding week last year	29.30	28.80	30.20	30.25	31.80

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	18–18½	18½–19	19–19½	17½	18¼
Tuesday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wednesday	18–18½	18½–19	19–19½	17½	18¼
Thursday	18–18½	18½–18¾	19–19½	17	18¼
Friday	18–18½	18½–18¾	19–19½	17	18¼
Saturday	18–18½	18½–18¾	19–19½	17	17¾
Average for week	18.25	18.67	19.25	17.20	18.15
Previous week	17.73	18.50	18.71	18.17	17.96
Corresponding week last year	16.00	14.73	16.00	14.35	14.20

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	34¼	Friday	34¾
Tuesday	(1)	Saturday	35½
Wednesday	33¾		
Thursday	34¼	Average	34.50

[1] Holiday.

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

	Week ending June 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	20,985,523	18,483,351	15,962,655
Receipts since Jan. 1	247,588,796	226,603,273	203,509,534
Put in cold storage	4,584,295	2,698,942	5,758,603
Withdrawn from cold storage	348,450	368,956	495,177
Change during week	+4,235,845	+2,329,986	+5,263,426
Total holdings	8,462,008	4,226,163	16,478,597
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	5,286,150	3,735,793	4,707,288
Receipts since Jan. 1	73,799,287	68,513,137	72,185,975
Put in cold storage	1,314,345	1,261,022	2,072,032
Withdrawn from cold storage	536,397	867,845	688,425
Change during week	+777,948	+393,177	+1,383,607
Total holdings	6,353,197	5,575,249	8,626,574
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,976,090	3,195,755	2,612,586
Receipts since Jan. 1	78,901,700	75,925,610	71,759,044
Put in cold storage	1,359,911	1,643,162	1,003,715
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,278,200	3,035,788	2,468,648
Change during week	−918,289	−1,392,626	−1,461,933
Total holdings	29,025,077	29,943,366	25,700,415
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	462,576	551,506	386,240
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,506,515	9,043,939	9,007,004
Put in cold storage	310,576	308,255	146,236
Withdrawn from cold storage	18,424	16,241	10,724
Change during week	+292,152	+292,014	+135,512
Total holdings	4,072,002	3,779,850	3,321,260

DULL TRADING FEATURED MOST CHEESE MARKETS DURING WEEK

Slight Declines Registered at Wisconsin Points—Buying for Storage Not Yet Active.

Slight declines in prices on the Wisconsin cheese boards early in the week ending June 3 failed to stimulate trading in cheese to any extent, and the markets continued slow and draggy. This slow trading featured most of the distributing markets as well as the primary markets in Wisconsin.

Only at Philadelphia was trading reported to have been active. Low retail prices in this city apparently developed an increased consumptive demand, and numerous small dealers bought ahead in addition to the stocks needed for current trade requirements.

At most distributing markets the effect of the slight declines at country points had not yet been felt as the lower cost goods had not begun to arrive. The lower prices asked at Wisconsin primary markets, however, brought about no apparent increase in demand as buyers generally held off.

QUALITY RUNNING GOOD.

Quality of receipts at warehouses in the producing sections ran very good as pastures were in excellent shape. Under favorable weather conditions the next few weeks should produce goods of a quality suitable for all trade demands.

The foremost factor in present market conditions appears to be the approach of the time when storing ordinarily takes place. An increased interest in buying for storage purposes has been evident for some time although relatively little buying has been done. Receipts at wholesale markets where storing is most extensive are already including sizeable lots of full grass goods which are of such quality as to hold up well in storage. But the risk at prevailing prices is the final factor which governs the real movement of goods into storage, and this risk so far has deterred any material buying for storage purposes.

The tendency of most buyers has been to consider the prices which prevailed in June, 1921. These prices averaged around 13¢, compared with current prices of about 17¢. Therefore, price developments will be watched with more than ordinary interest during the next few weeks, but the probable outcome, of course, is merely a matter of conjecture.

One factor which must be taken into consideration is the increasing production which will have to be absorbed and which will move into trade channels more slowly if prices go to higher levels. On the other hand, the butter market is firmer than a year ago, and the cheese storing season is opening with only a small surplus carried over. However, regardless of these supporting factors operators have not so far shown much desire to assume a risk at present prices.

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING APRIL, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Eggs in shell.	Dried or frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Canada	2,071	38,910	.....
Hongkong	24,569	2,423	.....
China	.....	1,963,606	1,746,456
All other countries	35	.....	200
Total	26,675	2,004,939	1,746,656

MILK PRODUCTION DURING 1921.

(Concluded from front page.)

densed and evaporated milk by an amount equal to one-third of the total quantity of 60,000,000 lbs. used in 1920.

The increase in the amount of whole milk used for household purposes during 1921, approximating 5,000,000,000 lbs., accounts for the largest share of the total increase over 1920 in the consumption of milk. The average consumption of milk and cream in cities was obtained from reports from 300 cities with a total population of 33,676,563, nearly one-third of the population of the United States. On the basis of this survey, the average quantity of whole milk consumed per person in the cities was estimated at 0.668 of a pint daily, and, in addition, the consumption of cream accounted for the utilization of 0.167 of a pint of milk, making a total equivalent to 0.835 of a pint of whole milk.

Combining the rural and urban consumption, the average per capita consumption of whole milk as milk and cream for household purposes was 1.08 pints daily. This is equal to 49 gals. of milk annually, which is the largest annual per capita consumption on record in this country.

Ice cream production as indicated by reports from manufacturers decreased 6% in 1921 compared with 1920. Applying this rate of decrease to the estimated total production of 260,000,000 gals. in 1920, the 1921 production is estimated at 244,000,000 gals.

The utilization of the grand total of 98,862,276,000 lbs. of milk for 1921 is shown in detail in the accompanying table. Using that figure as a basis, the average yield of the 25,061,000 milk cows in the United States in 1921 was 3,945 lbs. of milk.

UTILIZATION OF MILK IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920 AND 1921.[1]

Use.	1920		1921	
	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.
	Pounds.	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Household purposes	[2] 39,090,000,000	43.600	[2] 45,143,000,000	45.660
Manufacturing purposes	43,676,260,000	48.712	46,493,408,000	47.030
Fed to calves	[3] 4,202,000,000	4.688	[3] 4,260,000,000	4.310
Waste, loss, and unspecified uses	2,689,000,000	3.000	2,965,868,000	3.000
Grand total	89,658,000,000	100.000	[4] 98,862,276,000	100.000

[1] Figures for manufactured products for both years are from reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture other figures are estimates based on surveys.
[2] Based on a per capita consumption of 43 gals. in 1920 and 49 gals. in 1921. Population estimated on census figures.
[3] Based on a consumption of 200 lbs. per calf. Calf crop estimated as 90% of dairy cows; calves fed estimated as 85% of dairy cows; and calves lost and slaughtered at birth estimated as 5% of dairy cows.
[4] Represents annual production of 25,061,000 cows, averaging 3,945 lbs. of milk per cow.

UTILIZATION OF MILK IN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1920 AND 1921.

Product.	Milk used per unit of product.	1920			1921		
		Quantity of product manufactured.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.	Quantity of product manufactured.	Whole milk used.	Per cent of total milk.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per ct.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per ct.*
Creamery butter	21	863,577,000	18,135,117,000	20.226	1,054,938,000	22,153,698,000	22.408
Farm butter	21	675,000,000	14,175,000,000	15.810	650,000,000	13,650,000,000	13.807
Cheese (all kinds)	10	362,431,000	3,624,310,000	4.042	[1] 355,838,000	3,558,380,000	3.599
Condensed and evaporated milk	2.5	1,578,015,000	3,945,038,000	4.400	1,464,163,000	3,660,408,000	3.703
Powdered milk	8	10,334,000	82,672,000	.092	4,243,000	33,944,000	.034
Powdered cream	19	309,000	5,871,000	.007	130,000	2,470,000	.002
Malted milk	2.2	19,715,000	43,373,000	.048	15,652,000	34,434,000	.035
Sterilized milk (canned)	1	5,623,000	5,623,000	.006	5,074,000	5,074,000	.005
Milk chocolate	.....	.....	[2] 60,000,000	.067	.....	[2] 40,000,000	.041
Oleomargarine	.065	370,163,000	24,256,000	.027	211,867,000	([3])	.....
		Gallons.			*Gallons.*		
Ice cream	[4] 13.75	260,000,000	3,575,000,000	3.987	244,000,000	3,355,000,000	3.396
Total whole milk used in manufacturing	.....	.....	43,676,260,000	48.712	.....	46,493,408,000	47.030

[1] Includes 6,000,000 lbs. of farm-made cheese.
[2] A large quantity of milk chocolate was made from powdered, condensed, and evaporated milk.
[3] Omitted in 1921 because of negligible amount of whole milk used.
[4] Batch-made ice cream averages 6 lbs. per gal., and continuous machine made weighs 5 lbs. per gal.; average amount of milk to make 1 gal. of ice cream taken at 13.75 lbs.

White County, Ark., Strawberry Season Ended.

The carlot movement of strawberries from the White County district, Arkansas, was practically over on May 29. Shipments from the district reached a total of 893 cars on May 26, compared with 632 cars during the entire season last year. Original estimates indicated a possible movement of 1,000 cars, but continuous rains rotted the small berries and blighted the bloom, so that a large quantity of fruit never matured.

Unfavorable weather conditions caused the berries to be in poor condition when ready for shipment and this fact, combined with weak markets and heavy production in other sections, reduced the Judsonia deal largely to a consignment basis. Returns to the growers have been low and the average for the season is expected to be but little above the cost of production, according to a local representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture. After the high prices realized last season, when the average return was about $5 per crate, this season seems to the growers to be a bad failure.

The first carload of berries moved from the district on Apr. 26 and the peak of the movement was reached on May 8, when 107 cars were shipped. From that date to May 15 was the period of heaviest shipments. The total of approximately 900 cars was distributed to 89 markets, located in 25 States and Canada.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 6, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Range and Cattle Management During Drought. By James T. Jardine, Inspector of Grazing, and Clarence L. Forsling, Grazing Examiner. Pp.83, pls. 10. Contribution from the Forest Service. May 15, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1031.) Price, 20¢.

Rust Resistance in Winter-Wheat Varieties.—By Leo E. Melchers, Plant Pathologist, and John H. Parker, in Charge of Crop Improvement, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 32, pls. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry, in cooperation with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. May, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1046.) Price, 20¢.

Results of experiments made to determine the rust resistance of different varieties of winter wheat. Of interest to all growers of winter wheat.

Relation of Production to Income from Dairy Cows. By J. C. McDowell, Dairy Division. Pp. 20, figs. 11. Contribution from the Bureau of Animal Industry May 19, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1069.) Price, 5¢.

A tabulation of butter fat records as shown by the records of individual cows obtained from 96 cow-testing associations.

Controlling the Curculio, Brown-Rot, and Scab in the Peach Belt of Georgia. By Oliver I. Snapp, William F. Turner, and John W. Roberts. Pp. 30, figs. 17. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Plant Industry, in cooperation with the Georgia State Board of Entomology. May, 1922. (Department Circular 216.) Price, 10¢.

Phoma Rot of Tomatoes. By George K. K. Link and F. C. Meier, Pathologists. Pp. 5, pl. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1922. (Department Circular 219.) Price, 5¢.

Description of the stem-rot or black-rot of tomatoes and suggestions for control.

Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction during the Period from January 1 to March 31, 1918. Pp. 56, pls. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. May, 1922. (Inventory No. 54: 45705 to 45971.) Price, 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. No. 40. Insecticide and Fungicide Board. Notices of Judgments 726–750. Pp. 927–960. May 29, 1922. Price, 5¢

Shipments of South Carolina Potatoes Placed at 3,800 to 4,000 Cars.

Shipments to June 3 completed the movement of about 90% of the South Carolina new potato crop. Total carlot output to that date was about 3,600 cars and concluded the heavy movement of Cobblers. It is now estimated locally that the season's shipments from South Carolina will aggregate 3,800 to 4,000 cars. Digging probably will be completed early in June, being somewhat hastened by recent rains.

Because of dry weather during the growing season, the Irish Cobblers did not yield more than 40–45 bbls. per acre, although the Spaulding Rose and Early Northern Rose under the same conditions produced better results. Most shipments for the week ending June 3 were of the Rose varieties.

The main operators in the South Carolina potato section this year have worked together to secure better distribution of cars rolled to diversion points. This has stabilized prices in northern markets and has kept the f. o. b. prices at shipping points from fluctuating more than 50¢ during the period of heaviest movement.

Fruits and Vegetables

RECEIPTS OF SUMMER PRODUCE SHOWING MATERIAL INCREASE

Movement of Staple Lines and Strawberries Falls Off—Some Lines Sell at Lower Prices.

Summer fruits and vegetables are appearing on the markets in increasing volume, the carlot shipments of cantaloupes, peaches, tomatoes, and watermelons having filled 3,750 cars during the week ending June 3, compared with 2,500 cars the week before. Decreasing movement of the staple commodities, including also strawberries and new and old potatoes, brought the weekly total for 13 leading lines to 10,982 cars, or about 1,600 cars less than the week ending May 27. Sales of many lines were made at lower prices, reflecting a waning market on winter crops and the heavier supplies of spring and summer produce.

Cantaloupes.—With the shipment of the first car of cantaloupes from Brawley, Calif., on May 31, the movement of Imperial Valley's largest crop of melons was started. Probably 13,000 to 14,000 carloads will come from the valley this season, or 30% more than last year. The peak of the movement is expected about June 20. First arrivals in Chicago sold at $12–$15 per standard crate, flats 15's at $3.50–$4. Florida shipments of cantaloupes to June 3 were four times heavier than last season, having passed 100 cars. In Georgia the movement is picking up rapidly and the growers are expecting to exceed the 1921 production of 650 cars. Southern stock sold generally at $3–$5 per crate, and Texas green meats at $9–$10 in New York City. Shipments of cantaloupes from the late producing States probably will be 25% greater than last year, for Colorado has doubled its acreage and increased plantings are reported in central California, Iowa, Delaware, Maryland, and other leading sections.

PEACHES SHIPPED FROM GEORGIA.

Peaches.—Unofficial estimates indicate a possible movement of 7,500 cars of Georgia peaches this season, of which nearly 900 carloads had been shipped to June 3. Total shipments probably will fall 30% below last year's record-breaking movement from Georgia, but this fact is not tending to boost the price in leading wholesale markets. Uneedas, showing some decay, weakened to a general range of $1.50–$2.25 per 6-basket crate, with the Early Rose and Carmans selling around $3.50. At shipping points the situation was slow and dull at the close of the week, f. o. b. prices ranging $2–$2.25 on good stock. Carlot shipments started rolling from the North Carolina peach belt on June 3. Last year about 500 carloads came from that State.

Tomatoes.—Increased acreage and bigger yield of tomatoes in Texas probably will double the season's shipments from that section. Movement is considerably later this year, only 30 cars having been marketed to June 3 compared with about 500 to the same time last season. At least 2,500 cars are expected from Mississippi, compared with 1,960 last year. Mississippi tomatoes came into top place last week when 700 carloads moved to market. Central Florida and the West Coast shipped only 400 cars, and the East Coast movement practically closed with a record of 6,200 cars for the season. The tremendous increase in output of Florida tomatoes this year produced an average jobbing price of about $4, or $1 less than last year. Mississippi fours in fair condition, ruled $1.10–$1.15 f. o. b. and $2 in consuming centers, while Texas fours brought $3 in Kansas City. Shipments from southern California are now becoming active.

Watermelons.—The forecast for the late watermelon States shows only a slight increase in plantings, so that most of the season's gain will be made in sections now shipping. Florida's movement to date is nearly 3,000 cars ahead of last season's and daily shipments exceed 300 cars. Carlot sales of Florida melons, 22–28 lb. average, declined $200 in city markets during the week, closing at $250–$450, and growers are receiving as low as $150 per car f. o. b. shipping points, compared with $350 last year. Good watermelons can be purchased at 35¢–50¢ each. The Texas melon movement is now getting under way; about 5,000 carloads expected for the season. In Georgia, the leading watermelon State, the acreage has been increased 50% over last year and a similar gain is reported in Alabama.

OLD POTATOES DISAPPEARING.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are fast receding, although Maine shipped 600 cars during the week ending June 3; Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota shipped 475 cars, and Idaho 125 cars. Total weekly shipments of old stock decreased 30%, and jobbing prices weakened to a range of $1–$1.75 per 100 lbs. sacked. Northern potatoes, however, closed stronger in Chicago carlot market at $1.65–$1.80, and prices at Minnesota shipping points advanced to a range of $1.50–$1.60. Notwithstanding heavier receipts this season, prices in most cities are still a little higher than a year ago. The new potato market continued firm, Carolina and Virginia Cobblers ruling $5.50–$6.50 per bbl., which is $1.50 above last year's range. New York City received nearly 600 cars of new potatoes during the week. Bliss Triumphs from southern producing sections were in good demand in the Middle West at $3–$3.75 per 100 lbs. With a big season closing in South Carolina, the potato movement from North Carolina made a 400% increase last week, although the season is much later than last year. Shipments from Texas and Louisiana were still active. Oklahoma sent its first 11 cars to market, Eastern Shore of Virginia its first 10 cars and Norfolk section 26 cars. From all early potato sections carlot shipments already exceed 12,000 cars, or about 3,000 cars ahead of last season.

Strawberries.—Shipments from all berry sections filled 2,000 cars last week, one-third less than the previous week. Missouri still held the lead with 700 cars to its credit, but movement from Delaware and Maryland combined was 50 cars greater than from Missouri. New Jersey berries are now plentiful, and shipments started from the northern berry sections in Michigan and Washington. Most markets weakened to a jobbing range of 12¢–20¢ per qt. Kentucky Aromas in 24-qt. crates ruled $3–$4, good Missouri stock bringing a like price. Never have there been so many strawberries on the market so early in the season, shipments to date being nearly twice as heavy as last season's.

Onions.—Encouraged by the high returns of the past season, onion growers in the late onion States have planted an acreage about 15% larger than last year. Largest increases are in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Colorado, and Washington.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Carolina Irish Cobblers, No. 1.—barrels.

Market.	Week's arrivals (cars).	This season. June 5.	This season. May 29.	One year ago.
New York	582	$5.50–5.75	$6.00–6.25	$4.50–4.75
Boston	116	6.00–6.50	6.50	4.00–4.50
Philadelphia	225	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	3.50–3.75
Baltimore	42	6.00–6.50	5.75–6.00	4.50
Pittsburgh	83	6.25–6.50	5.65–5.75	4.00–4.25
Cincinnati	98	6.00	5.50–5.75	4.65
Chicago	208	6.25–6.50	6.00	5.25
St. Louis	111	[1] 3.00–3.25	[1] 3.00–3.25	[1] 3.50
Kansas City	98	[1] 2.50–3.00	[1] 2.75–3.00	[1] 3.25–3.50

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.

New York	169	$1.15–1.25	$1.40–1.50	$0.90–1.00
Boston	104	1.00–1.10	1.20–1.30	.80–.90
Philadelphia	24	1.50	1.00–1.35	.50–.65
Baltimore	7	2.00–2.15	1.65–1.75	1.00–1.10
Pittsburgh	82	1.75–1.85	1.25–1.35	1.00–1.10
Cincinnati	8	.....	1.50	.80–1.00
Chicago	126	[2] 1.65–1.80	[2] 1.50–1.60	[2] .75–.85
St. Louis	34	1.80	1.85	1.10–1.20
Kansas City	48	2.00	1.85–2.00	1.00–1.10

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas—standard crates.

New York	123	$1.60–1.85	$1.60–1.75	$1.25–1.40
Boston	21	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	1.60–1.75
Philadelphia	10	1.65–2.00	1.85	1.35–1.50
Baltimore	23	2.00–2.25	2.00	1.40–1.50
Pittsburgh	34	1.25–1.50	1.75–1.85	1.25–1.40
Cincinnati	6	1.50–1.65	1.25	1.25–1.40
Chicago	140	1.50–1.65	1.40–1.65	1.15–1.25
St. Louis	16	1.00–2.00	.....	1.00–1.10
Kansas City	48	1.25–1.50	1.50	1.25

PEACHES, Georgia Uneedas and other early varieties—sixes.

New York	193	$1.75–2.50	$3.50–4.00	$2.50–3.50
Boston	28	1.75–2.50	2.50–3.50	3.50–3.75
Philadelphia	36	1.50–2.00	2.00–3.00	2.50–3.50
Baltimore	17	1.50–1.75	2.25	2.50
Pittsburgh	38	1.75–2.00	3.50–4.00	2.50–2.75
Cincinnati	21	1.40–1.65	1.75–2.25	1.75–2.00
Chicago	84	1.75–2.25	3.50–3.75	1.75–2.00
St. Louis	11	2.75	2.50–2.75	2.40
Kansas City	2	3.25–3.50	.....	1.75–2.00

WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 22-28 lbs. average—bulk per car.

New York	286	$350–450	$600–800	$500–1000
Boston	62	[3] .35–.60	[3] .40–.65	[3] .75–.85
Philadelphia	53	250–400	600	700
Baltimore	36	[3] .45–.75	[3] .70–.75	[3] .55–.75
Pittsburgh	55	400–450	500–600	475–725
Cincinnati	35	[4] 35–45	[4] 40–60	[4] 75–90
Chicago	128	350–450	650	800
Kansas City	11	[5] 3.00–3.50	[5] 3.50–4.00	[5] 5.00

STRAWBERRIES, Eastern Aromas—per quart.

New York	300	$0.12–0.15	$0.20–0.25	$0.18–0.25
Boston	207	.15–.20	.18–.20	.18–.25
Philadelphia	18	.22–.25	.10–.12	.13–.17
Baltimore	0	.12–.14	.12–.15	.12–.14
Pittsburgh	109	[6] 4.00–4.50	[6] 4.00	[6] 3.75–4.50
Cincinnati	3	.....	[6] 1.75–2.25	[6] 6.25
Chicago	197	[6] 3.00–3.25	[6] 3.00–3.50	[6] 3.50–3.65
St. Louis	11	[6] 4.00	.....	[6] 3.25–3.35
Kansas City	269	[6] 3.00–3.75	[6] 2.75–3.00	[6] 5.00–5.50

TOMATOES, Florida Fancy—sixes.

New York	153	$3.50–4.00	$5.00–5.50	$5.00–5.50
Boston	35	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50
Philadelphia	56	4.00–4.50	4.75–5.00	4.00–5.00
Baltimore	35	4.00	5.00–5.50	5.00
Pittsburgh	53	5.50–6.00	5.00–5.50	4.00–4.50
Cincinnati	9	4.50–5.00	3.75–4.00	4.00–4.25
Chicago	41	6.00–6.25	4.25–4.75	4.25–4.50
St. Louis	4	6.75	6.50	[7] 1.70–1.85
Kansas City	4	6.50	5.50–6.50	[7] 2.65–2.75

Poices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (bbl.):			
Carolina points	$4.75–5.00	$4.00–4.25	$3.50
POTATOES (100 lbs.):			
Aroostock Co., Me.	[5] 0.40–0.45	[5] .40–.50	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.50–1.60	1.25–1.30	.....
PEACHES (Sixes):			
Fort Valley, Ga.	2.25	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75
WATERMELONS (cars):			
Ocala, Fla.	100–200	150–275	225–475
STRAWBERRIES (24-qt.):			
Monett, Mo.	2.50–3.50	2.25	3.75–4.00
TOMATOES (Fours):			
Crystal Springs, Miss.	1.10–1.15	.....	1.60–1.65

[1] Tex. Bliss Triumphs 100 lbs.
[2] Car lot sales.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Per 100 melons.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Mo., Ky., and Ark. Aromas, 24-qt. crates.
[7] Texas fours.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MAY, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping districts.	May— 1922	May— 1921	April, 1922	Season to May 27— 1922	Season to May 27— 1921	Total last season.
APPLES.						
Box areas:						
California	22	56	45	5,106	4,494	4,503
Idaho	12	4	8	5,819	2,877	2,881
Washington	501	700	642	32,862	21,407	21,627
Other sections	8	16	54	12,486	7,358	7,359
Total	543	776	749	56,273	36,136	36,370
Barrel areas:						
Illinois	21	26	45	480	3,460	3,471
New York	586	449	957	17,598	33,745	33,860
Other sections	6	245	45	13,844	35,519	35,579
Total	613	720	1,047	31,922	72,724	72,910
CABBAGE.						
Alabama	150	125	884	1,225	895	896
Calif., S. dist	127	188	132	287	376	482
Florida	30	4	330	3,020	1,516	1,516
Georgia	41	21	66	137	50	59
Louisiana	47	66	207	305	287	290
Mississippi	1,190	301	237	1,373	563	577
North Carolina	126	161	15	140	200	217
South Carolina	735	268	1,787	2,730	2,909	2,912
Tennessee	116	30	0	68	8	176
Texas	28	13	318	3,623	1,659	1,670
Va., E. Shore	299	417	0	212	376	638
Va., Norfolk	956	1,552	1	841	1,579	2,183
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,708
Total	3,845	3,146	3,977	13,961	10,418	31,324
CANTALOUPES.						
Florida	89	13	4	68	7	32
Georgia	25	0	0	6	0	640
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,899
Total	114	13	4	74	7	25,571
CELERY.						
Florida	383	252	1,114	4,745	4,103	4,175
LETTUCE.						
Arizona	134	7	294	520	113	113
California	1,263	897	2,016	9,478	8,017	8,829
New Jersey	64	43	0	43	41	478
North Carolina	287	67	327	613	438	440
Va., Norfolk, 1st crop	49	39	7	56	88	88
Other sections	19	14	532	3,816	3,657	8,352
Total	1,816	1,067	3,176	14,526	12,354	18,300
PEACHES.						
Georgia	658	1,402	0	338	1,216	10,636
SPINACH.						
California	99	0	152	261	145	145
Maryland	135	72	89	372	346	346
Missouri	47	68	1	48	257	259
Virginia	83	27	834	2,197	2,444	2,444
Other sections	8	2	142	1,681	1,511	1,511
Total	372	169	1,218	4,559	4,703	4,705
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist	15	1	0	13	1	2,663
Calif., S. dist	818	640	41	751	555	935
Louisiana	27	23	2	25	10	79
Texas	1,272	1,759	2,975	4,307	3,923	4,208
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,916
Total	2,132	2,423	3,018	5,096	4,489	20,801

Shipping districts.	May— 1922	May— 1921	April, 1922	Season to May 27— 1922	Season to May 27— 1921	Total last season.
WHITE POTATOES.						
1922 season:						
Alabama	740	285	10	721	211	696
Arkansas	1	3	1	1	0	136
Calif., N. dist.	56	75	0	51	58	6,494
Calif., S. dist.	5	8	0	15	11	2,659
Florida	2,171	539	2,656	5,021	2,310	2,344
Georgia	362	97	0	337	74	214
Louisiana	474	833	1	402	794	1,166
Mississippi	67	64	0	63	53	118
N. Carolina	178	404	0	56	303	3,600
S. Carolina	3,138	2,035	0	2,643	1,864	2,510
Texas	828	679	63	708	907	1,110
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210631
Total	8,020	5,022	2,731	10,018	6,585	231678
1921 season:						
Arizona	19	0	15	222	40	40
Calif., N. dist.	110	46	325	6,494	8,403	8,403
Colorado	1,052	211	1,815	17,456	11,327	11,345
Idaho	1,103	107	1,845	14,317	8,115	8,143
Maine	4,408	1,643	4,842	35,541	17,182	17,817
Md., E. shore	29	56	128	517	793	799
Michigan	1,233	2,506	1,509	13,743	14,841	15,812
Minnesota	1,067	863	2,566	29,234	22,927	23,214
Montana	181	100	192	1,724	913	949
Nebraska	171	11	232	5,258	3,069	3,071
Nevada	15	10	51	453	413	415
New Hampshire	13	7	6	118	53	56
N. Y., Long Island	19	91	110	4,917	5,495	5,501
N. Y., other	375	1,338	988	13,842	10,741	11,001
North Dakota	109	46	363	10,439	1,839	1,846
Oregon	175	199	167	1,304	1,724	1,756
Pennsylvania	21	291	115	3,522	6,466	6,489
South Dakota	27	10	76	3,329	1,924	1,926
Utah	11	15	7	1,073	561	563
Vermont	13	4	23	301	88	90
Va., Norfolk	37	24	81	526	446	446
Washington	592	210	578	5,706	3,641	3,765
Wisconsin	709	1,592	1,145	10,466	18,151	18,661
Wyoming	26	6	57	947	542	545
Other sections	27	53	127	30,229	55,193	55,206
Total	11,542	9,439	17,363	231678	194887	197859
STRAWBERRIES.						
Alabama	139	33	294	443	278	285
Arkansas	1,956	727	96	1,980	1,066	1,094
California	143	205	6	127	210	291
Delaware	475	593	0	251	449	856
Illinois	233	70	0	200	49	74
Indiana	19	20	0	9	12	25
Iowa	31	11	0	6	2	20
Kentucky	741	383	0	652	341	387
Louisiana	221	216	1,305	1,608	1,513	1,517
Maryland	1,308	941	0	1,065	842	1,069
Mississippi	38	13	58	96	50	50
Missouri	1,446	347	0	947	267	466
New Jersey	79	296	0	21	193	425
North Carolina	559	31	545	1,097	466	479
Oklahoma	36	0	0	38	0	0
Tenn, East	1,185	663	29	1,203	729	740
Tenn, West	2,047	549	42	2,089	708	709
Tenn, other	460	239	0	403	213	244
Va., Norfolk	806	310	10	817	390	390
Va., other	799	304	0	788	306	307
Other sections	21	65	54	341	110	1,253
Total	12,742	6,016	2,439	14,181	8,194	10,681

Shipping districts.	May— 1922	May— 1921	April, 1922	Season to May 27— 1922	Season to May 27— 1921	Total last sea-
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	39	17	48	603	481	482
Arkansas	46	4	87	557	498	498
Delaware	17	66	111	1,725	1,787	1,799
Georgia	158	100	165	1,269	943	966
Louisiana	95	44	91	857	645	647
New Jersey	33	55	74	2,195	2,914	2,947
North Carolina	28	15	65	994	865	884
Tennessee	75	94	177	1,513	861	898
Texas	20	1	57	738	622	622
Other sections	54	38	161	8,417	8,172	8,188
Total	565	434	1,036	18,868	17,788	17,931
TOMATOES.						
Calif., N. dist	2	0	0	2	0	577
Calif., S. dist	3	136	0	3	118	1,137
Fla., E. coast	715	708	2,259	6,167	3,150	3,280
Fla., other	2,508	1,477	529	2,873	1,773	2,497
Mississippi	419	51	0	105	23	1,961
South Carolina	2	0	0	2	0	58
Texas	13	382	0	4	337	1,884
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,811
Total	3,652	2,754	2,788	9,156	5,401	17,205
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Alabama	43	19	1	55	46	66
Calif., N. dist	85	126	62	288	366	885
Calif., S. dist	269	215	296	1,203	1,566	3,432
Florida	97	105	496	1,207	872	882
Georgia	11	1	6	17	4	4
Louisiana	123	180	236	1,294	1,575	1,628
Maryland	5	12	1	3	11	221
Mississippi	615	396	158	784	736	807
Missouri	0	0	0	7	0	13
New Jersey	79	70	90	156	137	3,207
North Carolina	14	1	2	16	1	65
South Carolina	259	188	261	597	559	660
Tennessee	2	0	0	2	0	4
Texas	127	169	326	1,788	1,244	1,268
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,511
Total	1,729	1,482	1,935	7,417	7,117	15,653
WATERMELONS.						
Florida	2,941	1,066	11	2,146	801	5,772
Texas	2	11	0	1	5	4,298
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,381
Total	2,943	1,077	11	2,147	806	46,451

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MAY.

Commodity.	Week of May 28–June 3. 1922	Week of May 28–June 3. 1921	May. 1922	May. 1921	April. 1922	April. 1921	March. 1922	March. 1921	Season to June 3. 1922	Season to June 3. 1921
Apples:										
Box areas	76	61	543	776	749	1,211	1,337	1,857	56,337	36,197
Barrel areas	79	66	613	720	1,047	1,608	1,650	3,838	32,014	72,790
Cabbage	809	563	3,845	3,146	3,977	4,006	3,700	2,151	14,820	11,004
Cantaloupes	84	1,007	114	13	4	0	0	0	158	1,092
Celery (Florida)	10	39	383	252	1,114	851	1,660	1,494	4,755	4,142
Lettuce	150	82	1,816	1,067	3,176	1,974	2,685	2,219	14,965	12,436
Onions	215	280	2,132	2,423	3,018	2,048	104	179	5,380	4,769
Peaches	508	323	658	1,402	0	0	0	0	846	1,550
Potatoes:										
Sweet	78	48	565	434	1,036	792	1,565	1,487	18,995	17,836
White, 1921	1,466	1,081	11,542	9,439	17,363	12,911	21,868	15,992	233,966	195,968
White, 1922	2,022	2,024	8,020	5,022	2,731	1,936	236	95	[1] 12,070	[1] 8,835
Strawberries	2,002	1,084	12,742	6,016	2,439	2,128	246	650	16,194	9,278
Tomatoes	1,159	686	3,652	2,754	2,788	1,660	2,618	938	10,315	6,087
Vegetables, mixed	333	199	1,729	1,482	1,935	1,739	1,585	1,449	7,724	7,324
Watermelons	1,991	686	2,943	1,077	11	7	0	0	4,138	1,492
Total	10,982	8,229	51,297	36,023	41,388	32,871	39,254	32,349	420,607	381,965

[1] Not included in totals.

Imperial Valley Cantaloupe Crop May Fill 13,000 Cars

Another "biggest season" in the history of the cantaloupe industry in the Imperial Valley started when the first car of the Imperial Valley crop left Brawley, Calif., by express on May 31. This is 10 days later than the season opened last year, and a week behind the first car in 1920. However, the movement is expected to pick up rapidly, because of the enormous acreage planted this year.

Around 30,000 acres were planted, compared with 23,000 last year, 21,000 in 1920, and 14,000 in 1919. All but about 2,500 acres is being grown under contract with 46 distributing companies who have advanced money for growing and packing the melons and who will market the crop for the growers' accounts.

At an average yield of 150 standard crates per acre, the acreage in the valley this year will yield 13,000 cars. For 1921 the total shipments were 10,700 cars, and in 1920 were 9,000 cars. In the last two seasons market conditions and the car supply were aided by the development of the movement in two peaks. This year, however, indications are that the height of the movement will occur in one peak of several days' duration about June 20, with loading on the biggest day running possibly over 450 cars.

As in past seasons, the Brawley office of the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates will aid in the orderly distribution of the shipments by compiling daily the intended destination of all cars.

Hay and Feed

GENERALLY LIGHT DEMAND FOR HAY CONTINUED DURING WEEK

Larger Receipts in Several Markets Caused Sharp Price Declines—Alfalfa Movement Gains.

Because of good pasturage and local forage the demand for hay continued generally light during the week ending June 3. In a number of markets prices were held firm by the light receipts of good hay, but at Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis receipts were considerably increased and declines in prices ranging $2–$3 per ton were reported. No general increase in movement is expected, however, as farmers are busy with farm work and the amount of hay yet to be marketed is reported to be small.

Some increase in the movement of alfalfa from Oklahoma and southeastern Missouri was noted during the week, but arrivals were still of small volume.

The receipts of hay in carlots at several important markets for the weeks ending June 3 and May 27, 1922, and June 4, 1921, are shown in the following table:

City.	1922		1921
	June 3.	May 27.	June 4.
Boston	148	103	.....
New York	147	120	62
Philadelphia	.....	55	.....
Pittsburgh	85	75	72
Cincinnati	202	101	225
Chicago	262	186	227
Minneapolis-St. Paul	86	45	43
St. Louis	192	65	191
Kansas City	.....	.....	195
Los Angeles	48	113	140

Timothy.—The shipping demand for timothy from the southern consuming territory continued light. Only the better grades were wanted and the lower grades of timothy and clover mixtures which were shipped on timothy orders could not be disposed of except at heavy discounts.

The demand in the eastern markets continued light also and prices held firm only when receipts were very light. Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia reported weak markets, while New York and Pittsburgh were fairly firm.

At Chicago the quotations of the previous week were fairly well maintained but any further increase in receipts would probably overstock the market unless an unexpected demand should develop. Declines of $2–$3 per ton occurred during the week at Cincinnati and St. Louis because of a large increase in receipts. No accumulation was reported, however, as the lower prices stimulated buying to the point where receipts were fairly well cleared up.

Clover.—Clover and heavy clover mixtures were very slow sale as the feeding demand has been almost entirely eliminated by the pastures. New clover is expected at St. Louis within the next week or 10 days.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa from southeastern Missouri to Memphis showed some increase during the week but some was in a heating condition. There was a fair, but limited, demand for the better quality of hay. Practically no alfalfa was received at Omaha or Chicago and receipts at Kansas City were also light. The unfavorable weather for curing alfalfa in the Kansas City territory was the principal cause of the light movement. Prices held steady for the good grades.

(Concluded on page 491, column 2.)

FEED MARKET GENERALLY WEAK AND DECLINING; DEMAND DULL

Practically All Feedstuffs Share in Declines—Stocks of Most Kinds Reported Light

There was a general weakening of the feed market during the week ending June 3. The mixed feed business was very quiet and buyers bought only for immediate needs. Although prices at Chicago closed firmer and higher than earlier in the week, this was said to be caused by the fact that short sellers were buying to cover their requirements.

Wheat feeds.—The demand for wheat feeds continued weak and prices of both bran and middlings declined generally. A slight demand developed at Chicago during the week and some interest was shown in future delivery at lower prices, but resellers were unwilling to shade prices. At Cincinnati prices declined $1.50–$3 per ton, with practically no demand. Much of the dullness was traceable to the low prices quoted in other markets and to the opinion among buyers that they will be able to secure their future requirements from the new crop at less than current quotations. Eastern and southeastern markets remained quiet with prices declining, pressure being on transit and immediate shipment of bran rather than on the other kinds of wheat feeds.

Gluten feed.—There was sufficient demand for gluten feed to maintain present quotations. Mills continued to quote prices for July 50¢ per ton over June prices, guaranteeing this price against decline to Sept. 1.

Cottonseed meal.—Because of the carrying charge assessed by mills it is reported that some distributors have made concessions in the price of cottonseed meal of $1–$2 per ton under previous quotations in order to move meal bought for June delivery. The mills, however, are holding their prices firm.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed eased off during the week. Prices declined about 50¢ per ton. The slight decline in the price of corn had a tendency to discourage buying. Inquiry for future delivery is said to be very light. Stocks are also reported light.

Linseed meal.—The linseed meal market was reported slightly weaker than last week. Demand continued light with very little pressure to sell. Production was limited.

Alfalfa meal.—Offerings of alfalfa meal were only moderate with demand quiet. Memphis reported the market steady. At Omaha the demand was reported very good with a fair supply of old crop meal. There was a moderate supply of new crop alfalfa coming in from Oklahoma, although the demand was rather light.

Beet pulp.—About all the old crop of beet pulp has been marketed. All stocks are practically exhausted.

Production of Corn in Argentina for 1921–22. Less than 5-year Average.

The production of corn in Argentina for 1921–22, according to a recent cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, was 156,054,000 bus. This amount represents a reduction of 74,369,000 bus. compared with the production of 1920–21, and a decrease of 18,448,000 bus. compared with the 5-year average, 1908–09 to 1912–13. This poor yield was largely due to the dry season. Favorable weather prevailed during the harvest period and the quality of the grain is generally good.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JUNE 3, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	31.50	32.50	24.00	30.00	30.50	29.00	25.50	22.50	23.50	26.50	22.50	26.50	.....	20.50	.....
Standard timothy	.....	31.00	23.00	.....	30.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	25.00	21.50	24.00	.....	19.50	.....
No. 2 timothy	28.00	30.50	22.00	28.50	28.50	25.50	22.00	21.00	22.00	23.50	20.00	22.00	.....	16.25	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	30.50	23.00	29.00	29.00	.....	23.00	20.50	.....	23.50	[2]21.00	.....	.....	20.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	24.50	26.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	21.00	19.00	.....	20.00	[2]18.00	.....	.....	18.50	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	18.00	.....	19.00	[2]16.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	23.00	.....	20.00	.....	24.00	[2]18.00	.....	[2]20.00	22.75	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	22.00	.....	18.00	.....	19.50	[2]17.00	.....	[2]16.00	20.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	20.00	.....	15.00	.....	17.50	[2]13.00	.....	[2]13.00	16.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.00	17.50	[2]13.00	12.25	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.50	17.00	15.50	[2]11.50	10.75	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	[2]12.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	25.00	24.50	23.50	29.00	28.50	20.50	23.75	23.00	20.50	19.25	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	24.50	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	26.00	23.50	24.00	19.25	.....	18.00	.....	15.50	40.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	24.50	23.00	23.50	19.25	.....	19.00	18.00	15.00	39.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	26.00	25.25	24.00	31.00	.....	.....	24.00	25.50	20.50	20.75	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	29.00	34.00	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	27.00	21.50	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	25.50	25.00	26.75	.....	.....	24.50	23.50	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	27.50	28.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	26.00	23.00	21.50	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	29.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	22.00	20.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	54.50	54.00	54.00	.....	60.00	.....	51.00	51.50	47.50	48.00	49.00	.....	53.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	55.00	.....	54.50	.....	.....	47.00	55.00	52.75	55.00	53.25	53.00	.....	.....	53.50	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	50.00	50.25	49.50	44.00	45.50	41.00	50.00	47.50	49.50	48.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	27.50	.....	24.50	25.00	23.00	21.85	23.50	27.00
Gluten feed	40.00	39.35	38.95	.....	41.00	.....	36.75	35.50	34.75	32.85	37.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	30.00	29.75	29.75	28.50	.....	.....	.....	27.50	27.50	23.50	.....	22.50	24.00	22.50	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	29.25	29.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	27.00	23.00	.....	.....	24.00	21.50	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.00	32.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	44.50	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

Grain and Seeds

BOTH CASH AND FUTURE WHEAT PRICES MAKE FURTHER SLUMP

May Wheat Closed Out at Chicago 30 Cents Below High Point—July Corn Slightly Lower.

The principal feature of the grain market for the week ending June 3 was the closing out of the May contracts. May wheat at Chicago closed May 31 at $1.16½, about 30¢ below the high point of the range. May corn at Chicago closed at 60¼¢.

The decline in wheat prices continued during the remainder of the week and the July wheat future closed the week at $1.14⅞, which was 7⅝¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. A small export demand, a light flour demand, and favorable crop conditions were the principal depressing factors. The September future followed the July closely and closed June 3 at $1.15½. The sentiment in the future market at the close of the week appeared to be extremely bearish, influenced to a large extent by selling attributed to holders of cash wheat which had been delivered to them on the May contracts.

CASH GRAIN LOWER.

Although the cash wheat market followed the futures to a great extent the market was somewhat stronger toward the last of the week and the spread of the cash wheat price over the July future widened to 3½¢ and 4¢ at Chicago. Elevators were the principal buyers and the demand for hard winter wheat was better than for soft winter. Receipts of wheat at Chicago for the week were 1,403 cars, compared with 2,196 cars for the previous week, and 818 for the corresponding week last year.

Primary receipts of wheat for the week were 6,201,000 bus. Lake shipments from Chicago were 1,228,000 bus. of wheat, principally to Buffalo.

With the so-called "May deal" out of the way the New York market assumed a stronger tone. Foreign buyers became interested in the market and exporters were said to have bought about 1,000,000 bus. of winter wheat for export from Chicago dealers. The advance of sterling exchange to $4.48 and the prospect of a loan to Germany were strengthening factors. Choice grades of hard winter and spring wheat were scarce and millers who were in the market for these grades were forced to pay firm prices.

Receipts of wheat at Kansas City were 717 cars for the week. There was a good milling demand and No. 2 wheat sold at 10¢ per bu. over the Kansas City July price. Offerings of good milling quality wheat were scarce in most central western markets and brought good premiums. Southern mills were good buyers at Cincinnati and elevator interests also were in the market for No. 2 red winter.

Minneapolis mills were reported to be running about to capacity, mostly on old business. There has been but little new business recently but mills are reported to be buying steadily of the best quality of milling wheat.

There were liberal offerings of corn from the country during the week and primary receipts totaled 8,581,000 bus. Receipts were 2,591 cars at Chicago and 430 at Kansas City. About 1,000,000 bus. were reported sold to seaboard out of Chicago on Friday. Lake shipments were estimated at 1,287,000 bus., about one-half of which was to Canadian ports. Receipts were light at New York and prices showed firmness, independent of wheat.

Oats at Chicago were in poor demand during the first part of the week, but later the market strengthened and quotations were practically unchanged from those of the previous week. Primary receipts were reported at 4,633,000 bus. Lake shipments from Chicago were 443,000 bus. Oats for scattered shipments were in good demand at Minneapolis. Other western markets report a quiet market.

Exports of wheat inspected out under Federal standards were larger than for the previous week; exports of corn were slightly smaller. The visible supply of wheat increased 509,000 bus. for the week to 26,341,000 bus. Grain stocks at Chicago, not including grain afloat, totaled 7,773,000 bus. of wheat, 7,362,000 bus. of corn, and 13,863,000 bus. of oats. Corn visible supply was given as 27,046,000 bus.; oat visible, 47,950,000 bus. Canadian visible supply of wheat, 30,190,000 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

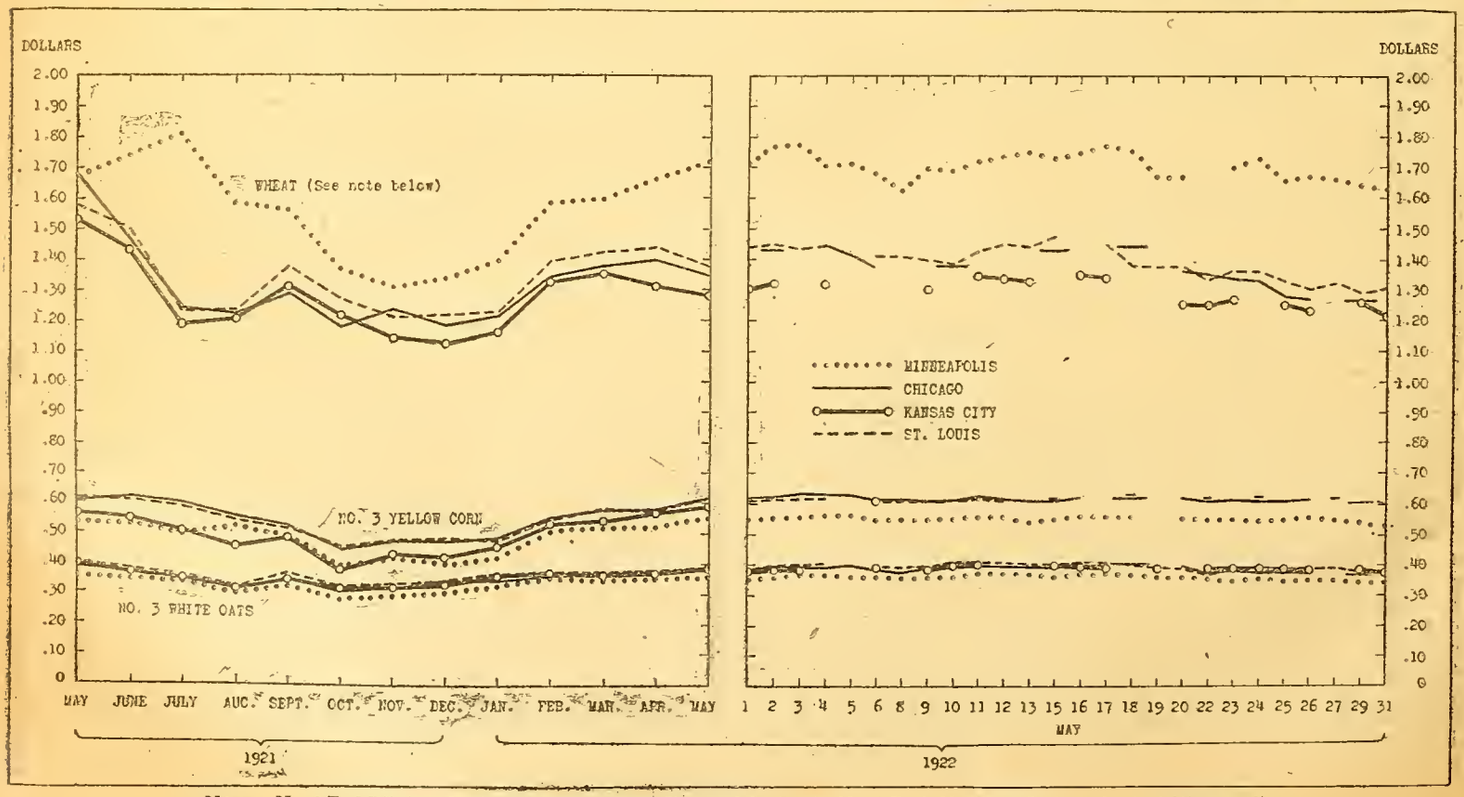
[Thousand of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending June 3, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	868	1,767	1,292	294	877
Gulf ports[2]	685	196	5	.....	296
Pacific ports[3]	300	.....	.....	211	.....
Total	1,853	1,963	1,297	505	1,173
Previous week	1,515	2,143	1,148	401	1,311
Corresponding week last year	6,208	648	565	78	479
Total July 1, 1921, to June 3, 1922	177,820	94,574	9,195	22,264	17,218
Corresponding period last year	254,028	37,646	3,583	20,167	34,126

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelpha, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

New potatoes from Florida were moving at the rate of 800 cars per week around the middle of May. Total shipments had passed the 5,000 mark by June 3. Last season about 2,350 carloads came from Florida.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



NOTE.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week ending Friday, June 2, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	126	124½	.....	118½	.....	122½
	No. 2	125½	124	.....	118¼	119¼	121
	No. 3	121¾	120	.....	116	.....	119¼
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	122¾	.....	.....	118	117
Red Winter	No. 2	126½	126½	.....	118	120	123
	No. 3	123½	122¼	.....	114½	119	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	166	164	.....	162	161	162
	No. 2	163	161	.....	154	158	156
	No. 3	155	153	.....	150	151	149
	No. 4	147	147	.....	141	143	143
Northern Spg.	No. 1	158	155	.....	150	153	154
	No. 3	147	145	.....	131	138	140
	No. 4	137	.....	.....	131	134	133
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	142⅝	.....	138	150	.....
	No. 2	147⅝	140½	.....	142¾	149	147
	No. 3	148½	143⅝	.....	142¼	150¼	155
Hard Winter	No. 1	127¼	128⅜	.....	123¼	126⅜	124⅜
	No. 2	130⅜	125	.....	124¼	129⅞	128¼
	No. 3	135	122⅞	.....	121⅞	125⅞	123⅜
	No. 4	127	125½	.....	118	125¼	116
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	126	.....	121½	120	120
	No. 3	121	.....	.....	124	119⅜	.....
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter	No. 3	117	116¾	.....	117⅜	119	123
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	132¼	129¼	.....	130	128¾	128½
	No. 3	130½	126¾	.....	125½	128	127¼
	No. 4	124½	116¼	.....	116	.....	120

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	61	.....	.....	60¾	61
	No. 2	62	60¾	.....	60	60½	61
	No. 3	61	60¾	.....	59½	60¼	60¼
	No. 4	60½	60	.....	58¾	58¾	60
Yellow	No. 1	62	60¾	.....	60¼	61	61
	No. 2	62	61	.....	60	60¾	60¾
	No. 3	61¼	59	.....	59½	60	60¼
	No. 4	60½	58½	.....	58¾	58¾	59¼
Mixed	No. 1	61½	60¾	.....	59¾	60¼	60¼
	No. 2	61½	60½	.....	59½	60	60¼
	No. 3	61	60	.....	59	59	59¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	56¾	.....	.....	55½	55¾	55¾
	No. 2	56¼	54¾	.....	55	55¼	55¼
	No. 3	54¾	54¼	.....	53½	54	54½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	57½	56¾	.....	56	56¼	56½
Yellow	No. 2	59	58	.....	57½	56⅜	57⅝
Mixed	No. 2	58	56	.....	55¾	56¼	56½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	54	53	.....	53⅜	53¼	53⅝
	No. 2	54	52⅞	.....	53¼	53	53½
	No. 3	.....	52¾	.....	52⅞	.....	53¼
Yellow	No. 1	54¾	53¾	.....	53½	53½	53⅞
	No. 2	54½	53⅛	.....	53⅜	53½	53¾
	No. 3	54½	53	.....	53¼	53¼	53¾
Mixed	No. 1	53¾	.....	.....	53	.....	53¼
	No. 2	53¾	52½	.....	53	53	53½
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	52¾	52⅜	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	60¾	.....	60	61¼	61
	No. 2	61½	60½	.....	.....	60¼	60½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	60½	.....	61	61	61½
	No. 2	63	61	.....	60½	61	61
	No. 3	62	.....	.....	60	60	60¾
	No. 4	.....	60	.....	59	.....	59½

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	41¼	.....	.....	40¾	41¼	41½
	No. 2	39¾	39	.....	38	40	38¾
	No. 3	37¼	37	.....	36¼	37	37¼
	No. 4	36¼	36	.....	35¼	36¾	36
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	36	35¾	.....	35	35½	35¼
	No. 3	35	34¼	.....	34	34¾	34½
	No. 4	35½	33¾	.....	33½	34¼	34
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	.....	38	.....	37⅝	37¾	38
	No. 4	.....	37½	.....	37¼	37¼	37½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	35½	34¾	.....	35	35½	35¾
	No. 4	35¼	35¼	.....	34⅝	35¼	35¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	40	38¾	.....	38½	33¾	39
	No. 3	39	37¾	.....	37½	38	38¼
	No. 4	38¼	37¼	.....	37¼	37¾	37½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		.....	100½	.....	97¾	.....	100
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	97¼	96½	.....	94½	95	95¾

[1] Holiday.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.[1]	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	122½	118⅝	.....	118⅜	119	118¼
	Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	117⅝	117⅜
Corn	July	63	61¾	.....	62⅜	62	61⅞
	Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64⅞	64¼
Oats	July	38⅜	37¾	.....	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
	Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	39⅞	40⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	114¾	111¾	.....	112½	112⅜	111⅜
Corn	July	57⅝	56⅜	.....	57	59¾	59½
Oats	July	37⅞	38	.....	38	38⅜	38

[1] Holiday.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	May— 1922	May— 1921	July 1, 1921–May 31, 1922.	July 1, 1920–May 31, 1921.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	811,100	171,500	4,916,600	710,100
Canada blue grass	15,500	48,100	1,028,200	1,142,600
Awnless bromegrass	1,000	.....	14,000	8,600
Alsike clover	177,000	209,600	6,997,400	4,015,400
Crimson clover	43,400	827,300	3,365,500	3,774,400
Red clover	481,900	1,676,400	10,226,300	13,850,700
White clover	104,200	148,800	1,589,600	432,700
Mixtures:				
Alsike clover and timothy	.....	.....	6,600	13,200
Alsike clover and Canada blue grass	.....	.....	5,900	.....
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada blue grass	.....	.....	800	.....
Red and alsike clover	.....	.....	3,800	8,300
Red clover and timothy	.....	.....	700	.....
White and alsike clover	.....	.....	36,300	1,600
Timothy, alsike, and red clover	.....	.....	3,200	.....
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	43,100	4,500
Spring vetch and oats	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	500	.....
Broomcorn millet	200,000	151,200	1,315,700	152,300
Foxtail millet	.....	7,200	301,900	433,500
Orchard grass	42,700	.....	2,921,700	.....
Rape	286,300	323,600	4,245,600	3,923,900
Redtop	200	.....	1,700	200
English rye grass	19,900	130,100	1,837,800	1,384,300
Italian rye grass	8,100	4,600	777,600	487,400
Timothy	.....	.....	95,100	.....
Hairy vetch	153,100	179,900	1,855,100	1,108,500
Spring vetch	44,000	81,300	250,000	410,700

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 489.)

Alfalfa in California has been moving in small quantities from the first cutting of the new crop with sales ranging $10–$12 per ton at country points. A few consumers have bought for present needs only and reports are that many of the producers who have been holding for high figures have lowered their prices $3–$4 a ton apparently in an effort to clear the first crop out of the way. With the exception of a few straggling cars going out through the country districts, Nevada hay has practically stopped moving.

Prairie.—The prairie hay market situation remained practically unchanged. The movement continued light but equal to the limited demand. Prices were the same as the quotations of the previous week in most markets. Good grades of southwestern prairie were in best demand at Chicago, but there was also a good inquiry for marsh hay suitable for packing. The demand was mostly local at Minneapolis but about equal to the relatively light receipts.

VEGETABLE SEED CROPS HAVE MADE SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

Condition Reported as Generally Good—Acreage Increased in Some of Leading Areas.

The condition of vegetable seed crops, as reported to the Department of Agriculture during the week ending June 3, is generally good. Many instances of increased acreage are noted, and replantings are negligible, although the crops were planted somewhat later than usual.

Beans and peas.—Dwarf snap beans are being planted under favorable conditions. The acreage is expected to exceed that of last year, although not equal to normal. Insufficient moisture is reported in some growing areas in the Western States.

The planting of garden peas was finished about a month ago. Conditions have been very favorable for the rapid development of the plants, which has offset partly the unusually late planting date. The acreage has been increased appreciably.

SWEET CORN PLANTINGS ENDED.

Sweet corn.—The planting of sweet corn for seed is practically complete in all growing areas. An increased acreage over last year is reported in Connecticut. The crop in Ohio is about two weeks late. There is some replanting because of wet weather and cut worms. Present growing conditions, however, are favorable for the increased acreage. In Iowa and Nebraska, sweet corn was planted early and has made satisfactory progress to date.

Vine crops.—The growing condition of cucumber and muskmelon seed crops in Colorado and other Western States is good. No replantings have been reported to date. An improved demand is indicated by a few growers who hold many more contract orders than at this time last year. This has resulted in an increased acreage in some instances.

Watermelon seed growers in Florida report that weather conditions have been favorable for this crop. The fields have been well cultivated, there is a good stand of plants, and no replantings have been reported. There is some fear that the unusually heavy rains during the week ending June 3 may lower the condition of some fields. The acreage is slightly larger than last year.

Onion sets.—The growing condition of onion sets in the Chicago district is somewhat better than at this time last year and about 80%–85% of normal. Heavy and continued rains delayed planting two or three weeks and prevented the soil from being put in good condition. The stands are spotted in many fields. Growers attribute this to the fact that considerable old seed of weak vitality and low germination was planted as well as to the unfavorable weather and soil conditions. Some of the fields are weedy and a little smut has appeared. Very little replanting has been necessary and the total acreage is about the same as last year.

Cabbage.—The cabbage seed crop on Long Island has made satisfactory progress and is now in full bloom. A much larger acreage than last year is reported.

Puget Sound Seed Crop Report.

A report on cabbage and other seed crops in the Puget Sound district, and the California seed crops probably will appear in an early issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets.

Cotton

PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY AS MARKETS BECOME LESS ACTIVE

Export Sales Continue Large—Demand for Spot Cotton Remains Inactive during Week.

The cotton market during the first part of the week ending June 3 was reported not so active as during recent weeks, the relative dullness being ascribed partly to the trade's attitude of waiting pending the publication of this bureau's crop condition report on June 2. However, the market news of the week indicates that after the publication of the Government condition report trading in futures became more brisk, but the demand for spot cotton in the South remained inactive during the entire week. The condition figures which are given in detail elsewhere in this issue were in line with the expectations and estimates of the trade. Prices at the end of the week were a little lower than at the end of the previous week.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 20.44 CENTS.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 20.44¢ per lb. on June 3, compared with 20.61¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.32¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. The decline in future contracts ranged from 5 points for January contracts at New York to 37 points for July contracts at the same market. July future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 26 points. The premium of July contracts over October contracts at New York dropped from 63 points to 22 points during the week.

July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 11.84d. per lb. on June 2, compared with 11.62d. at the close of the previous week and 8.15d. for the corresponding day in 1921. Foreign exchange rates witnessed further strength during the week and on June 3 demand Sterling reached 4.47$\frac{15}{16}$, which is a new high point for the year.

Sales in the 10 designated markets during the week were considerably less than those of the previous week, amounting to 39,435 bales, compared with 62,032 bales. The total sales in the 10 designated spot markets from Aug. 1 to June 3 amounted to 3,111,219 bales, compared with 2,930,043 bales for the corresponding period in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for June 3 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	[1]1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
July	20.63	12.52	38.45	20.50	12.02	38.60
October	20.41	13.27	36.07	20.00	12.73	35.95
December	20.25	13.68	35.05	19.75	13.11	34.96
January	20.15	13.76	34.48	19.61	13.25	34.35
March	19.97	14.03	33.93	19.34	13.57	33.72

[1] June 2.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to June 2.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	5,607,263	5,905,426
Port stocks	857,184	1,616,481
Interior receipts	6,806,767	6,920,758
Interior stocks	715,192	1,456,790
Into sight	9,518,858	10,196,421
Northern spinners' takings	1,988,704	1,761,391
Southern spinners' takings	3,509,435	2,514,186
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,000,680	4,532,667

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 3, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 3, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	150	250	175	181
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	125	175	150	140
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	100	100	100	96
Strict Middling	50	38	50	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	56
Middling	20.38	20.38	[2]20.50	19.88	20.50	20.00	20.15	[2]21.10	[2]21.00	[2]20.50	20.44
	Off.[1]	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	37	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	56
Low Middling	150	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	150	133
Strict Good Ordinary[3]	250	175	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	250	223
Good Ordinary[3]	350	275	200	275	325	325	350	350	350	350	315
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[4]25	[4]25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[4]5
Strict Middling	50	37	50	75	75	50	75	75	75	50	61
Middling[3]	150	100	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	163
Strict Low Middling[3]	250	175	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	240
Low Middling[3]	350	275	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	350	325
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	130
Strict Middling[3]	250	175	200	200	225	200	250	250	225	250	223
Middling[3]	350	300	300	275	275	275	350	350	325	300	310
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[3]	150	100	150	150	125	125	175	175	175	225	155
Strict Middling[3]	250	200	225	225	175	225	250	250	250	275	235
Middling[3]	350	300	300	300	225	325	325	325	325	325	310
Sales for week, bales	2,231	532	645	619	2,750	1,155	8,688	8,759	16,541	7,515	[5]39,435

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] June 2.
[3] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[4] On.
[5] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to June 2.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,525,065	1,523,242
France	680,398	493,476
Germany	1,280,762	1,020,846
Italy	363,585	462,603
Japan	730,687	426,593
China	84,149	26,430
Spain	271,477	218,327
Belgium	152,149	174,198
Other countries	192,020	223,916
Total	5,280,292	4,569,631

Exports for the week ending June 2 amounted to 149,470 bales, compared with 97,905 bales the previous week and 108,191 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Stocks of Government-classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 2, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	19	1	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	1,244	88	133	262
Good Middling	15,094	2,288	482	2,622
Strict Middling	55,648	15,096	2,795	14,322
Middling	81,640	45,827	8,126	22,165
Strict Low Middling	43,541	40,204	4,582	14,629
Low Middling	6,684	9,623	535	5,400
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	6,030	3,934	761	2,752
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,021	3,182	867	2,367
Good Middling Yellow Stained	27	34	4	3
Total	212,948	120,277	18,285	64,725

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on June 2, at the port of New York were 216,871 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 140,796 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 176,200 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 456,340 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19$\frac{3}{8}$
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 to 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	20.70
Middling to Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	22
Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	22$\frac{3}{4}$
Strict Middling to Good Middling, California, 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Middling to Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{16}$ to 1$\frac{1}{8}$ ins	24
Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{8}$ ins	24$\frac{1}{2}$
Middling to Strict Middling, 1$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins	27
Middling, 1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins	26
Middling to Strict Middling, 1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins	27
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, full 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	22
Middling, full 1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Middling, 1$\frac{1}{8}$ ins	26
Strict Low Middling, light gray, 1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins	24
Middling, 1$\frac{1}{4}$ ins	32

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 20$\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans on June 2, 1922, and 20$\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at Memphis on June 3, 1922, and 11.63¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11$\frac{1}{2}$¢ at Memphis on June 4, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1$\frac{1}{16}$ ins	150	50	150	50
1$\frac{1}{8}$ ins	375	275	450	375
1$\frac{3}{16}$ ins	550	600	750	625
1$\frac{1}{4}$ ins	800	.....	950	825

Quotations reported on June 3 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38¢ per lb.; No. 2, 36¢; No. 3, 34¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 35$\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb. for grade No. 2, and 33$\frac{3}{4}$¢ for grade No. 3.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending May 27, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C	$37.00	$35.00
Raleigh, N. C	47.00	45.00
New Orleans, La	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss	45.00	40.00
Dallas, Tex	40.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn	48.00	.....
Little Rock, Ark	45.00	40.00
Fort Smith, Ark	38.00	35.00

Crop Reports

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP.

(Concluded from front page.)

ing were factors which led to the exceptionally low condition of the cotton crop. In Tennessee, on the contrary, the condition of the crop was better than usual, as it was also in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Missouri. In Arkansas the condition was average.

Floods and washings have destroyed about 4% of the cotton acreage in Texas, about 6% in Louisiana, and 5% in Mississippi, representing in all about 2% of the country's entire cotton acreage. The greater part of this lost acreage has been or will be replanted. The loss from this cause in other States was not important.

Revisions of the estimate of cotton acreage in cultivation at the end of June, 1921, establish the final estimate of 31,678,000 acres, and the revised estimate of the area picked in 1921 is 30,509,000 acres. The yield per acre was 124.5 lbs., the lowest yield since the first estimate by the Department of Agriculture in 1866.

Condition of the Cotton Crop on May 25.

State.	Ten-year average.	1919	1920	1921	1922
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Virginia	83	89	71	77	91
North Carolina	77	85	70	65	84
South Carolina	72	78	68	58	67
Georgia	72	81	55	63	71
Florida	75	75	62	60	85
Alabama	72	78	58	57	80
Mississippi	76	73	65	60	75
Louisiana	75	74	72	57	70
Texas	76	76	60	71	61
Arkansas	76	68	61	70	76
Tennessee	76	64	60	69	79
Missouri	79	70	64	75	90
Oklahoma	77	65	70	74	67
California	90	91	86	75	84
Arizona	.....	.....	80	84	81
All other	.....	.....	63	95	73
United States	74.6	75.6	62.4	66.0	69.6

Revised Estimates of Cotton Acreage and Yield Per Acre, 1921.

State.	Area in cultivation, end of June, 1921, revised.	Area picked, 1921.	Yield per acre, 1921 (lint).
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*
Virginia	34,000	34,000	230
North Carolina	1,417,000	1,403,000	264
South Cerolina	2,623,000	2,571,000	140
Georgia	4,346,000	4,172,000	90
Florida	70,000	65,000	80
Alabama	2,269,000	2,235,000	124
Mississippi	2,667,000	2,628,000	148
Louisiana	1,192,000	1,168,000	114
Texas	11,193,000	10,745,000	98
Arkansas	2,418,000	2,382,000	160
Tennessee	640,000	634,000	228
Missouri	104,000	103,000	325
Oklahoma	2,536,000	2,206,000	104
California [1]	140,000	140,000	258
Arizona	94,000	90,000	242
All other	20,000	18,000	231
United States [1]	31,678,000	30,509,000	124.5

[1] California figures include the entire cotton crop of the Imperial Valley, about 85,000 acres of which are in Mexico, and are not included in United States total.

Eastern Shore of Virginia cabbage began to move to market about May 6. Shipments will equal if not exceed last season's total of 640 carloads.

Late Onion Acreage Generally Increases Except in Ohio.

The commercial onion acreage this year has gained over 1921 generally throughout the late producing States, according to the forecast of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. New York State leads in acreage this year with 7,620 acres. Next in order among the leading States come California with 7,300 acres, Ohio with 6,830 acres, Massachusetts with 4,900 acres, and Indiana with 4,790 acres. Texas acreage has increased from 800 acres in 1921 to 2,500 acres this year.

The following table shows the estimated acreages in the late-producing States for 1922 and the revised final acreages for 1921:

State	Acreage, 1921.	Forecast of acreage, 1922.	Increase or decrease, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per ct.*
California	7,500	7,300	−3
Colorado	760	1,410	+86
Idaho	140	175	+25
Illinois	1,050	1,160	+10
Indiana	3,930	4,790	+22
Iowa	1,250	1,460	+17
Kentucky	1,000	1,140	+14
Massachusetts	4,500	4,900	+9
Michigan	1,280	1,610	+26
Minnesota	1,280	1,430	+12
New Jersey	2,380	2,500	+5
New York	7,260	7,620	+5
Ohio	5,600	6,830	+22
Oregon	600	640	+6
Pennsylvania	300	280	−5
Texas	800	2,500	+212
Utah	120	120	0
Virginia	820	820	0
Washington	790	1,050	+33
Wisconsin	1,010	1,190	+18
Total	42,370	48,925	+15

Cantaloupe Acreage for 1922 Estimated at 58,310 Acres.

In 16 of the late cantaloupe-producing States, the forecast of the commercial cantaloupe acreage made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1922 is 58,310 acres, an area 23% greater than the acreage in 1921. The leading State in acreage this year is Colorado with 16,000 acres, an amount 95% greater than in 1921. Next among the leading States come Arkansas with 8,610 acres; the central district of California with 7,380 acres; Maryland with 6,310 acres; New Jersey with 4,490 acres; Indiana with 3,650 acres; and Delaware with 3,180 acres.

The following table shows the estimated acreages in the late producing States for 1922 and the revised final acreages for 1921:

State.	Acreage, 1921.	Forecast of acreage, 1922.	Increase or decrease, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per ct.*
Arkansas	10,290	8,610	−16
Calif., Central district	6,500	7,380	+14
Colorado	8,200	16,000	+95
Delaware	2,580	3,180	+23
Illinois	880	960	+9
Indiana	3,550	3,650	+3
Iowa	500	900	+80
Maryland	5,480	6,310	+15
Michigan	930	1,020	+10
Missouri	1,320	1,400	+6
Nevada	350	1,400	+300
New Jersey	4,520	4,490	−1
Oklahoma	170	420	+147
Tennessee	740	780	+5
Virginia	800	800	0
Washington	420	1,010	+140
Total	47,230	58,310	+23

The movement of Iceberg lettuce from California was still active on June 1. The total for the season to that date was about 9,600 cars, or 1,500 more than last season.

Late Watermelon Acreage Estimated at 45,700 Acres.

The forecast of the commercial watermelon acreage in the late producing States as made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is 45,700 acres, or 3% larger than the acreage of 1921 in the same States. Nearly one-fourth of the acreage is in Missouri where 10,410 acres are forecast for this year, or 1% less than last year. Oklahoma is next in prominence with 7,310 acres, an acreage 2% below 1921. Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres each are forecast for Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, and the central district of California.

The following table shows the estimated acreages in the late producing States for 1922, and the revised final acreages for 1921.

State.	Acreage, 1921.	Forecast of acreage, 1922.	Increase or decrease, 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Per ct.*
Arkansas	4,460	3,300	−26
Calif., Central district	4,870	4,870	(1)
Colorado	940	940	0
Delaware	1,500	1,530	+2
Illinois	3,080	4,440	+44
Indiana	4,090	4,340	+6
Iowa	2,140	2,350	+10
Maryland	2,080	2,160	+4
Missouri	10,520	10,410	−1
Oklahoma	7,460	7,310	−2
Virginia	3,270	4,050	+24
Total	44,410	45,700	+3

[1] Not reported.

PRICES OF TRUCK CROPS PAID TO GROWERS IN COMMERCIAL AREAS ON MAY 15, 1922.

State.	Cabbage. Per crate.	Cabbage. Per ton.	Celery per crate.	Cucumbers per crate.	Lettuce per crate.	Bermuda onions per crate.
Ala.	$1.04	.....	.....	$1.28	.....	.....
Ark.	3.25	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....
Calif.	2.37	$29.75	$5.69	2.00	$0.58	$1.40
Fla.	1.02	.....	2.33	.....	1.38	.....
Ga.	2.50	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....
La.	1.15	15.00	.....	1.06	.....	2.00
Miss.	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C.	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	2.00	23.10	.....	1.22	.....	1.32
Va., East. Shore	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other	2.88	26.64	.....	2.00	.....	.....
Total	1.68	24.51	3.45	1.57	1.13	1.38

State.	Early white potatoes, per barrel.	Strawberries, per 24-qt. crate.	Tomatoes, per crate.	Asparagus, per crate.	Snap beans, per crate.	Green peas, per crate.
Ala.	$2.71	$2.75	.....	.....	$1.88	.....
Ark.	5.50	2.36	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Calif.	.....	4.61	$3.51	[1]$1.59	.....	$3.26
Del.	.....	3.54	.....	[2]6.88	.....	.....
Fla.	3.70	2.52	2.03	.....	1.51	3.00
Ga.	3.50	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....
Ky.	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.	4.00	3.76	.....	.....	1.39	.....
Md.	.....	.....	.....	[1]6.50	.....	.....
Miss.	4.59	2.82	.....	.....	1.13	.....
N. J.	.....	.....	.....	[2]4.73	.....	.....
N. C.	.....	3.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C.	3.90	.....	.....	[2]2.50	1.81	.....
Tenn.	.....	2.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	4.05	.....	.....	.....	.97	.....
All other	.....	2.82	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Total	3.83	3.11	2.68	3.65	1.47	3.23

[1] 12 bunches. [2] 24 bunches.

South Carolina Adopts Federal Grades.

South Carolina has adopted, as the official standards for the State, the grades recommended by the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for asparagus, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peaches, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and white potatoes.

Weather

LACK OF MOISTURE FELT IN REGIONS OF NORTH AND WEST

Too Wet in Southeast—Conditions Favorable for Farm Work Except in the Southeast.

Excessive rains were unfavorable in some east-central and southeastern districts during the week ending June 6, while rain would be beneficial in many central, northern, and western areas. The temperature averaged too low in some southern and midwestern districts for the best growth of tender crops, and slight frost damage occurred in central and upper Rocky Mountain areas. Hot, drying winds evaporated moisture rapidly in the far Northwest.

Farm work and transportation.—Farm work made very satisfactory progress, except in the Southeast, where the rainfall was excessive, as shown by Chart II on page 496. Planting progressed in the Louisiana parishes as the Mississippi flood receded. Dirt roads are mostly passable in the South, and are in a satisfactory condition in other States. The frequent and heavy rainfalls were unfavorable for shipping fruit and truck crops in southeastern districts.

FAVORABLE FOR WHEAT.

Small grains.—The principal winter wheat States experienced another week of favorable growing weather, while the rainfall in the Middle and North Atlantic areas was beneficial for all small grains. More moisture was needed, however, in portions of Iowa and South Dakota, and rain would be beneficial in Nebraska where winter wheat is heading. It continued dry in the North Pacific States, and the hot, drying winds were unfavorable for wheat. Additional moisture was favorable in the central Rocky Mountain sections. The weather was unseasonably cool, and wheat ripened slowly in the lower Great Plains area, but matured rapidly in the Ohio Valley States. Harvest had begun in North Carolina, Tennessee, and southern Oklahoma at nearly the average date. There was some damage to grains in the Southeast by the heavy rainfall.

Spring wheat made mostly satisfactory advance during the week except in west-central and northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota, where it was too dry, while rain was needed in some sections of western North Dakota. It was too dry for oats in some north Central States and in the western lower Lake region, as well as in some Ohio Valley localities. The rains in the Northeast, however, were very beneficial for this crop. Rice generally did well in the lower Mississippi Valley but made slow growth in California.

Corn.—It was slightly too cool in Central and Southwestern States for corn, and cultivation was delayed by wet weather in the Southeast. Notwithstanding this, corn was in quite satisfactory condition in most sections, and the crop was well cultivated in central and northern districts. Planting was well advanced.

Cotton.—Temperatures were mostly below normal in the cotton belt, especially in the central and western portions, and rainfall was heavy in many localities, particularly in the eastern and the more western portions of the belt. Cotton made fair to very good progress in Texas, but the crop continues late and in poor condition, except in the southern and western portions. The nights were somewhat too cool in Arkansas, but very good advance was reported in general from that State, although the condition varied greatly. The progress of the crop was very good in Tennessee and fairly good in the Carolinas, although field work was delayed in the latter area by frequent rainfall. Fair progress was reported also from the southern division of Georgia, although the week was generally unfavorable in that State on account of excessive rainfall; the fields were boggy, the land washed, and farm work impossible. Conditions were unfavorable also in Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, where it was too cool and wet, and cotton made poor progress in those States. The condition and stand in Oklahoma are very uneven, ranging from very poor to good, while the crop is generally late and mostly needs cultivation. Some planting was done in the Mississippi Delta where previously flooded. Weevil activity is reported from many sections of the belt, including a few localities in southern North Carolina.

RAINS HURT GEORGIA MELONS.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Excessive rains damaged melons in Georgia, and melons, tomatoes, and other truck in parts of Florida. Moisture was needed for early potatoes in Kentucky, but moisture and temperature conditions were mostly favorable for truck crops in other Central and Eastern States. The temperature was rather low part of the week in the central Rocky Mountain States, and hot winds dried the grouud rapidly in the far Northwest. Excessive rains damaged tobacco in Florida and moisture was needed to complete the transplanting in Kentucky. Elsewhere tobacco made good advance. Sugar cane needed cultivation.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—The harvest of alfalfa and the general hay crop was carried on in many central and western districts under satisfactory conditions, with weather favorable for curing. Pastures, ranges, and meadows made good advance with sufficient moisture, except in some localities in north-central and far northwest regions, but ranges deteriorated in western New Mexico and southeastern Arizona. Stock were unfavorably affected in that region, but continue satisfactory elsewhere.

Fruit.—Orange trees are thrifty in California and are blooming more freely. Peaches and walnuts are in excellent condition in that State. Citrus fruits are doing well also in Florida and are putting on much new growth. Strawberries needed rain in southern Michigan, but all fruits are doing well in Wisconsin where cranberries especially are making satisfactory growth. The heavy rains were unfavorable for shipping fruit from the South Atlantic area.

Heavy Rains Continued in Southeast During Week.

The low pressure area over east Gulf districts mentioned in the last issue continued stagnant during the first two days of the week. It then moved rapidly northeastward over the Atlantic Coast States accompanied by general and in most places heavy precipitation in all Eastern States. Rainfall was frequent during the week in the Southwest also and was quite general early in the week from the upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. Chart 2, page 496, shows that the weekly totals were rather heavy to excessive from the Appalachian Mountains eastward, in most of the Southeast, in western and northwestern Texas, and in eastern New Mexico. Some localities in the Southeast received from 4 to nearly 7 ins. of rainfall, while from 2 to nearly 4 ins. were reported from some sections of the Southwest. Elsewhere precipitation was light to moderate and very little or none occurred west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures were unseasonably low in the Rocky Mountain districts at the beginning of the week when freezing weather was experienced in some localities. The week was persistently cool in the Southwest, but high temperatures had overspread the northern Great Plains by the close. Chart 1, page 496, shows that the week averaged much cooler than normal from the contral and southern Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains, the weekly averages in some sections being from 9° to 12° below normal. It was unusually warm, however, in the far Northwest, and mostly moderate east of the Mississippi River.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

(Week ending June 6.)

New England.—Excellent conditions for plauting and for growth of all crops. Copious showers last of week very beneficial.

New York.—General, heavy rains on the 2d and 3d, except light in extreme west; otherwise fair and warm with adequate sunshine. Rain of great benefit. Hay and grain good to excellent.

New Jersey.—Ample warmth; rain five days; sunshine deficient. Crops growing fast. Wheat looking fine. Rye, oats, grass, and pastures greatly improved. Fruits mostly good.

Pennsylvania.—Copious rains in most central and eastern counties timely and very beneficial; some damage by flooding of small streams and washing fields. Pastures and meadows doing well.

Maryland and Delaware.—Mild and decidedly wet. Crops and grasses much benefited; making good growth and in good to excellent condition. Wheat and rye filling out nicely.

Virginia.—Warm; much cloudiness; heavy precipitation. Abundant moisture favorably affected growing crops but more sunshine needed and cultivation delayed; local damage caused by washing. Cotton and tobacco doing well. Truck thriving.

North Carolina.—Crops made good growth but daily rains hindered farm work; some oats damaged. Tobacco, early corn, and truck doing well. Weather uufavorable for shipping dewberries, peaches, and potatoes. Cotton made very good growth; dry weather needed. Boll weevil beginning to appear in some localities near South Carolina line.

South Carolina.—Showers retarded farm work and cereal harvests. Fields becoming grassy. Condition and progress of cotton fairly good generally, but backward on account of continued wet weather; weevil plentiful. Corn fairly good.

Georgia.—Very unfavorable week on account of excessive rains; everywhere fields are boggy, lands washed, farm work impossible, and weeds overwhelming crops. Progress of cotton fair in southern division, where it is blooming freely and some bolls have formed; elsewhere progress poor. Cotton needs cultivation badly. Weevil numerous. Melons damaged by rain.

Florida.—Cotton getting grassy; lack of sunshine and excessive rain unfavorable

to damaging; progress poor; condition fair. Heavy rains damaged melons, tobacco, tomatoes, and other truck. Corn, cane, and minor crops unfavorably affected on lowlands. Citrus trees doing well.

Alabama.—Showers general first part of week; scattered remainder. Temperature below normal. Cultivation much retarded. Corn, truck, and white and sweet potatoes doing well. Progress of cotton poor on account of cool, wet, and cloudy weather; very grassy; blooming locally in south; weevil quite generally plentiful in south.

Mississippi.—Generally deficient temperature; sunshine deficient. Precipitation excessive in middle-eastern and some southern localities; elsewhere generally favorable for cultivation and harvesting. Progress of cotton generally poor; planting continues in overflowed delta. Weevil throughout.

Louisiana.—Moderate temperature; light to heavy rains. Too much rain in some northern and southern localities, but weather too dry in extreme southwest, where rice is being irrigated. Cotton, corn, rice, and truck generally doing well. Planting progressing in parishes as Mississippi flood recedes. Boll weevil observed locally.

Texas.—Cool and showery but precipitation generally beneficial except in a few localities where too heavy. Pastures, meadows, and minor crops made good growth and harvesting winter wheat and oats made fair progress. Condition and progress of corn very good except in flooded areas. Progress of cotton fair to very good. Cotton late but condition fair in south and west; poor elsewhere. Damage by plant lice and boll weevil reported in several localities. Cultivation and chopping made good progress. The general rains of the week have materially improved ranges. Live stock in prime condition.

Oklahoma.—Cool; sunshine inadequate; light to moderate scattered showers. Good progress in cultivating crops. Winter wheat ripening slowly; considerable rust; harvest begun in south. Progress and condition of corn generally fairly good. Progress of cotton generally poor; condition and stand ranges from very poor to very good; crop late; mostly needs cultivation.

Arkansas.—Progress of cotton very good but nights too cool, and too wet in some southern localities; crop fairly clean; condition poor to very good; more boll weevil than usual. Progress of corn excellent; condition fair to very good. Very favorable for harvesting wheat, oats, and hay. Favorable for growth of all other crops.

Tennessee.—Continued rains in southeast injurious, elsewhere conditions generally favorable. Cotton well worked and condition very good; weevil increasing. Progress and condition of corn generally very good. Condition of winter wheat fair to very good and harvesting well begun.

Kentucky.—Temperature generally below normal with cool nights. Unfavorable for corn and sweet potatoes. Local rains in east, becoming dry in central and west, where all crops need rain. Most tobacco transplanted; awaiting rain to finish. Progress and condition of winter wheat very good to excellent; filling well.

West Virginia.—Moderately warm; ample sunshine; favorable showers. Corn made excellent growth. Favorable for potatoes, oats, and pastures.

Ohio.—Weather highly favorable in most sections for plant growth and field work. Progress and condition of winter wheat continue very good to excellent in nearly all sections; heading generally; turning in extreme south. Corn planting nearing completion in most districts; early planted coming to good stand.

Indiana.—Winter wheat maturing fast in central portion. Corn planting practically finished; condition and color excellent but growth slow on account of cool nights. Too dry generally for oats. Pastures excellent; hay crops heavy. Fruits good. Rain needed in most localities.

Illinois.—Temperature below normal with cool nights. Very little rainfall; rain needed in south. Excellent for farm work. Corn planting mostly done. Condition of winter wheat very good, mostly headed; straw heavy. Condition of spring wheat and oats fair to good but short.

Michigan.—Clear, warm days; cool nights. Sufficient rainfall in Upper Peninsular; only light, scattered showers in lower, and rains needed. Oats, barley, and pastures need rain badly. Corn making slow growth on account of cool nights and dry weather. Strawberries need rain; other fruit heavily set and in fine condition.

Wisconsin.—Normal temperatures; beneficial showers; abundant sunshine. Very favorable for all crops and farm work. Corn planting about finished. All grain, and grasses good to excellent. Fruits tobacco, and truck doing well.

Minnesota.—Light rain with warm weather toward close of week favorable for cultivation. Progress and condition of corn very good. Winter rye heading out with good stand. Pastures generally excellent, though dry in some localities.

Iowa.—Drought continues in west-central and northwest portion where oats, spring wheat, and other crops damaged and much corn ungerminated. Progress of corn poor due to low temperature, but general condition fair. Favorable weather for curing alfalfa. Condition and progress of winter wheat fair.

Missouri.—First part of week cool and cloudy with local showers; clear and warm last two days. Weather favorable for winter wheat; condition and progress very good. Corn coming up fast; a little too cool for best growth, but doing well; fields clean. Much clover and alfalfa cut. Fruits excellent.

Kansas.—Splendid crop-growing weather. Western half of State received abundant rains while eastern half had chance to dry out. Winter wheat very good, except in western third where very weedy; headed out in eastern two-thirds; some complaint of rust and lodging. Corn up to good stands.

Nebraska.—Cool with considerable cloudiness and very little rain. Excellent week for work. Corn good stand; little replanting necessary. Winter wheat heading nicely, but mostly uneven in height and rather thin stand; rain would be beneficial. Oats mostly short and thin stand.

South Dakota.—Warm and rainless except cool with scattered light to moderate rain beginning of week. Ground moisture still adequate most of west and north, where crops doing well, but much rain badly needed in southeast where wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, meadows, and pastures deteriorated.

North Dakota. — Conditions generally favorable though rain needed in some sections of west portion. Corn up to good stand and color. Condition and progress of spring wheat and other small grains generally good. Ranges and meadows excellent.

Montana.—Rains sufficient; temperatures from below freezing into nineties; little crop damage from frosts. Excellent week for crop growth. Wet weather delayed farm work in localities. Hay and spring grains making good stands. Ranges excellent.

Wyoming.—Favorable for live stock. Lambing loss light but heavy throughout May. Sugar beets set back by cold an frosts. Moisture conditions excellent Grain and ranges making satisfactory growth

Colorado.—Moisture improved vegetation and ranges generally in east. Warmer weather needed, especially for corn. Harvesting alfalfa delayed by rain in lower Arkansas Valley. Sugar beets need mositure in localities. Beans and tender vegetation slightly injured by frost or hail in north.

New Mexico.—Local showers mostly from Rio Grande eastward; good in southeast and eastern border, but urgently needed in west half. Range greatly benefited in east and renewing rapidly; fair to poor and deteriorating in west with stock losing and some losses.

Arizona.—Hot and dry weather favorable for most stock ranges but unfavorable in southeast where range is deteriorating and much feeding necessary; stock being removed from southwest to pasture elsewhere. General condition range and stock fair to good.

Utah.—Warm week favored more rapid crop development. Alfalfa being harvested. Beets doing well. Rain needed in all agricultural sections. Ranges excellent. Live stock doing well. Streams lower.

Nevada.—Warm weather favorable for crops and stock. Alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, and grass growing rapidly. Abundant water for irrigation. Lambing completed.

Idaho.—Warmest week so far; abundant sunshine. Fine growing weather and all crops made splendid progress. Dry-farm sections needing rain, especially in north portion. Ranges improving and stock gaining.

Washington.—No rain. Hot, drying, northeasterly winds unfavorable to wheat because of insufficient moisture. Other crops made fair progress although late. Wheat not stooling vigorously. Winter wheat beginning to head in localities with very short straw. Pastures fair although grass short.

Oregon.—Generally dry; unusually warm in west first part and in east latter part of week. Hot winds caused rapid evaporation; unfavorable for winter wheat which is mostly heading. Most unirrigated crops need rain. Pastures and low ranges drying rapidly but higher ranges good. Stock doing well.

California.—Barley, wheat, and oats filling nicely. Cotton and rice making slow growth. Corn, beans, and hops doing well. Valley pastures drying up. Stock in good condition. Second crop alfalfa yields good. All vegetables making slow but healthy growth. Peaches and walnuts excellent. Oranges blooming more freely on thrifty trees. Lemon bloom fair.

Florida Watermelons Abundant and Cheaper Than Last Year.

Florida watermelon shipments have been running far ahead of last season's movement, partly because of the increased acreage and partly because the season is further advanced. Shipments to June 3, inclusive, were 4,136 cars, compared with 1,473 cars to the same date last year. According to a report from a field representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a large majority of the melons are of the Tom Watson variety, although a few Irish Greys are grown.

The railroads require all melons to be treated for stem-end rot and also require shippers to take out bonds, guaranteeing payment of freight. This may operate to prevent some low-grade melons being shipped.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JUNE 6, 1922.

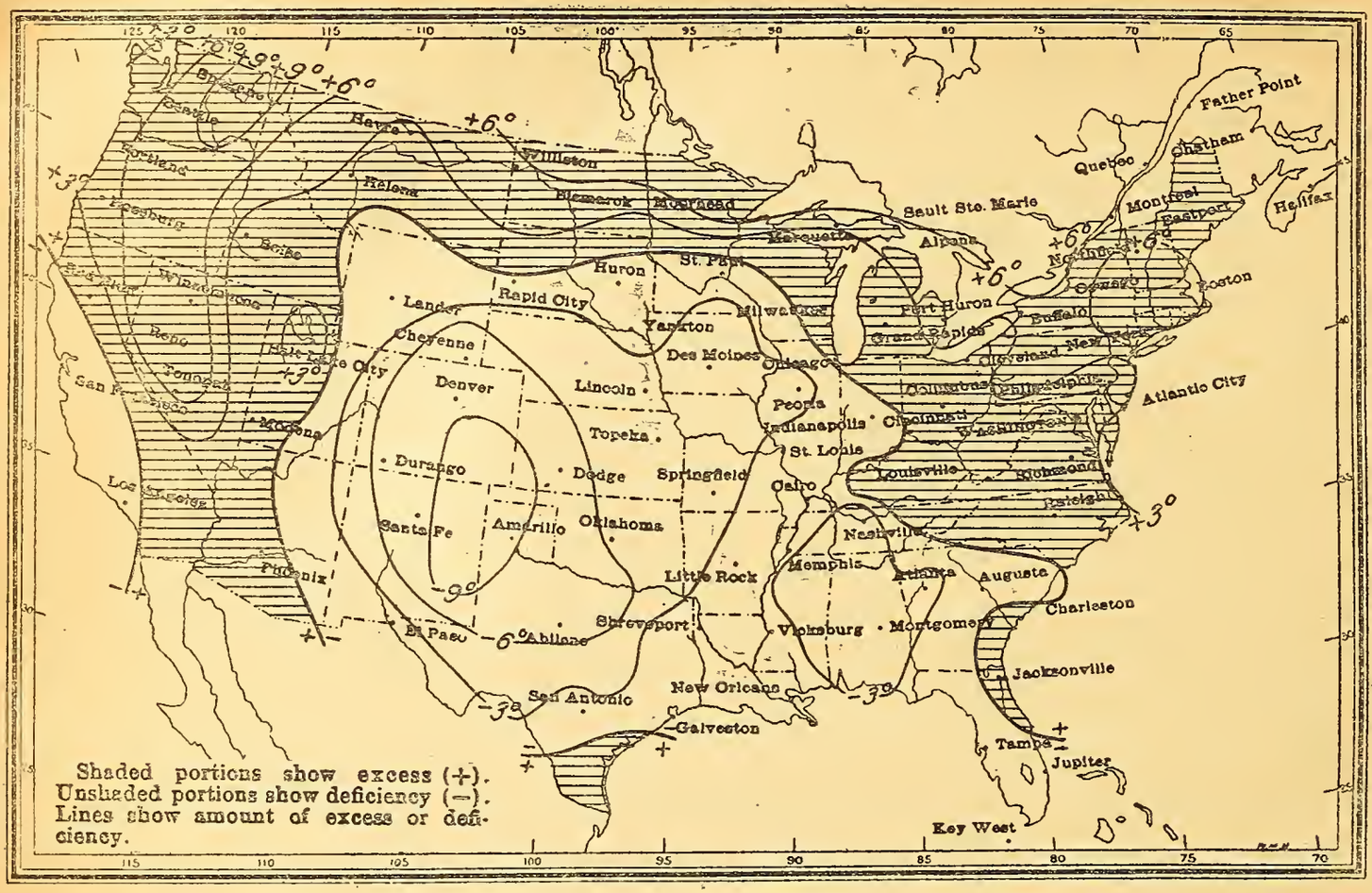


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JUNE 6, 1922.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1922

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